

THE TIMES Tomorrow

Bird's eye view
Middle aged men under
the microscope

Balcombe bunker
How to qualify for
the doomsday guess list



Back to basics
Digby Anderson argues
that schools should
concentrate on the three
Rs, with payment by
voucher for fringe
subjects

Bat and ball
The full county cricket
averages

Portfolio

The Times Portfolio competition prize was shared between three winners yesterday. Mr Michael Tinsley of Retford, Notts, Mr Keith Richardson of Rainham, Kent, and Mr John McGillan of Coleraine, Northern Ireland. Each receive £666.66p.

Today's Portfolio list, page 24. How to play, back page 24.

Information Service.

Post Office deliveries criticized

More than 750,000 first class letters are not delivered by the next working day, the Post Office User's National Council reports. However, it notes that price rises have been kept below the rate of inflation. Page 3

Ronan Point allegation

Consultants called in to advise on the structural stability of Ronan Point — the 22-storey block of flats which collapsed in 1968 — did not examine a crucial joint, according to an architect's report. Page 2

Shuttle snag

A temporary fault affecting a communications satellite reduced contact with the space shuttle Challenger and threatened to disrupt transmission of its radar pictures of the Earth's surface. Page 8

GCHQ appeal

The Law Lords were told that the Government's decision to ban trade unions from GCHQ at Cheltenham ran contrary to the traditions of consultation at the centre. Page 2

General's battle

A libel action against CBS television by General William Westmoreland, the American Commander at the height of the Vietnam war, threatens to revive bitter memories. Page 5

Palmer elected

Charles Palmer, the prominent judo administrator, has been elected chairman of the British Olympic Association for the next four years. He succeeds the late Sir Dennis Follows. Page 6

Leader page 17.

Letters: On Tory attitudes from Lord Alport, and others: Civil Service, from Mr J. E. Alder, countryside, from Sir Derek Barber and Mr W. H. N. Wilkinson

Leading articles: Runcie interview; Rengan and Mondale

Features, pages 10, 11, 13, 16

St John Hoskyns on the need for a long-term Tory strategy; Roger Scriven on Scargill's real crime; will Chernenko be cased out? Spectrum: low-key Lloyd Webber. Fashion: pinstripe an peacock. Computer Horizons, pages 33-40

Male chauvinists and the keyboard; Lawyers lose the wig-and-quill image; Wire-tap worries

Obituary, page 18

Waldemar von Zedtwitz, Sir Robert Lawrence, Mr Ernest Hall

Classified, pages 28-30

Legal appointments: La crème de la crème

Home News	2-4	Diary	16
Overseas	5-9	Law Report	28
Arts	22	Press Round	31
Archaeology	18	Sale Room	2
Arts	14	Science	18
Bridge	18	Sport	31
Business	19-24	TV & Radio	31
Chess	8	Theatres, etc	28
Church	18	Universities	28
Court	18	Weather	32
Crossword	32	Wills	18

Heading for landslide, page 9

Tory chairman tells Runcie to 'confront the truth'

By Anthony Bevins and Philip Webster

The Conservative Party leadership last night challenged the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, to confront the truth. On the eve of the party conference in Brighton Mr John Gummer, the party chairman, set the scene for the week's debates by saying: "We have to win the battle of ideas". But with the archbishop's interview, which showed that only 49 per cent of Conservative voters felt that the Government's handling of the miners' strike had been put on the defensive.

Mr Gummer, a member of the General Synod said that the archbishop's words were "a very stern message to all politicians". But he countered: "We need to confront the truth".

It was not enough to say something should be done about unemployment, without suggesting alternatives. There was no alternative. It was not enough to suggest that something should be done about the miners' strike, when the alternative could mean large scale unemployment in industries which depended on coal and electricity.

The conference will today confront the central issues of the miners' strike in two debates on law and order, and on energy. Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, will reply to a motion implicitly criticizing the Government's failure to meet "the whole problem of organized violence and intimidation".

The motion on energy, which will be answered by Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, says that the Government should "embark upon a

vigorous programme to restore the pride and confidence of all those working within the coal industry".

But the debates will take place against the background of a Market and Opinion Research International Mori poll, published in last night's *Standard*, the London evening paper, which showed that only 49 per cent of Conservative voters felt that the Government's handling

had not been prepared to confront that truth.

Mr Gummer continued: "We also have to be concerned that those who are disadvantaged or directly hurt by the changes in the world economic situation must be helped to every possible extent. There is a need to speak the truth, and do everything possible to help those affected by economic changes".

Referring to the mining dispute, he said it was not correct to talk about confrontation from the Government's or the coal board's side. "Every move, every change, every attempt to come to an answer has come from the coal board. Only Arthur Scargill has refused to move at all. The public clearly knows where the intransigence lies", he said.

But Mr Gummer distanced himself from those Conservative MPs who have attacked the archbishop and other bishops for their remarks about the miners' dispute, and who have questioned their right to intervene. He said: "It is perfectly proper for bishops of the Church of England or any other church to comment about politics, which is, after all, part of life. If they don't comment, they are missing out part of their job."

Asked whether the Government was embarrassed by Dr Runcie's intervention, Mr Gummer said: "I would have thought the most embarrassing thing would have been if we were not prepared to discuss the issue properly and directly."

The first thing needed was to confront the truth, he said.

Continued on back page, col 2



Mr Smith: Suspended for health reasons, but rumours of split over handling of dispute

Thatcher admits more could have been said on Belgrano

By Richard Evans, Lobby Reporter

Mrs Margaret Thatcher admitted last night that it might have been better if the government had been more forthcoming about the sinking of the General Belgrano when the full facts became known to ministers two years ago.

In a letter to Dr David Owen, the SDP leader, the Prime Minister said she and cabinet colleagues were not told by defence chiefs for six months about the change in course of the Argentine cruiser on the day it was sunk by HMS Conqueror during the Falklands conflict.

Ministers were only told in November 1982 "when all the details were eventually disclosed to deal with parliamentary questions".

But despite learning about the new information, which contradicted ministerial statements in the House of Commons, no attempt was made by ministers to correct the record.

Referring to a "complex

cover-up" at the MoD, Dr Owen said: "All this could easily be put right if only the Prime Minister would admit to error."

Mr Dallell, the persistent critic of the Belgrano sinking, said: "The truth has had to be dragged out of her."

Last month she confirmed in a letter to a Labour MP that the Ministry of Defence knew that the Belgrano had reversed course away from the Task Force on May 2, 1982.

Last night Dr Owen and Mr Tam Dalyell, Labour MP for Woking, who last year failed narrowly to defeat Mr du Cann, MP for Taunton and 1922 Committee chairman since 1972.

In a confidential memorandum written last week on House of Commons notepaper, a copy of which was obtained yesterday by *The Times*, Mr Ouslow says that he has discussed "the question of the chairmanship" with a number of colleagues in recent months.

"Most clearly feel that it is time for a change, and several have encouraged me to challenge Edward again this year. It is also clear that other candidates may decide to stand."

"Whoever may win, you will probably agree that it will not help the party if the chairman is known to have been returned on a minority vote."

Referring to Mr Mondale's call for higher taxes to reduce the budget deficit, he said that "those who have never broken free from the mentality of tax, spend, spend still think increasing taxes is the best way to solve America's problems".

Reagan aides said the President would continue to focus on Mr Mondale's tax proposals in an attempt to divert attention from the points which Mr Mondale scored during the debate. Although these officials claim that Mr Reagan managed to stand his ground, they concede that the President did not put on one of his best performances.

He said his Democratic opponents were preaching gloom and doom so that they could come back "and raise our taxes again".

The Mondale camp claimed that the Democratic candidate won the debate. They hope they can use his campaign to whittle down Mr Reagan's huge lead

Report and photograph, page 5

Reagan attempts to regain lost ground

From Nicholas Ashford, Charlotte, North Carolina

President Reagan returned to the campaign trail yesterday, preaching a message of optimism and renewal in an attempt to restore some of the momentum he lost during Sunday night's televised debate with Mr Walter Mondale, his Democratic challenger.

In Charlotte he told an enthusiastic crowd that the election was not a contest between Democrats and Republicans but "between the future and the past, and it's being waged for the soul of our country and the will of its people".

He said his Democratic opponents were preaching gloom and doom so that they could come back "and raise our taxes again".

Later, in remarks prepared for delivery in the "Little Italy" section of Baltimore, he urged America to "quit listening to the gloom-and-doomers. We've

Report and photograph, page 5

Plot to oust du Cann from office

By Richard Evans, Lobby Reporter

A group of senior Conservative MPs are planning to oust Sir Edward du Cann from the influential chairmanship of the party's 1922 Committee since 1972.

The scheme is being coordinated by Mr Cranley Ouslow, MP for Woking, who last year

failed narrowly to defeat Mr du Cann, MP for Taunton and 1922 Committee chairman since 1972.

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Report and photograph, page 5

Jaguar offers workers 21 per cent rise

By Craig Seton

Jaguar, newly privatised and profitable, has offered its workers a 21 per cent pay rise over two years in a "sensibly generous" deal designed to gain stability and reward its employees for their contribution to the company's increasingly impressive performance.

The deal, announced yesterday, would add £25 a week to basic rates, £11.90 a week in August in a stock exchange flotation of nearly £300m. The company has very much in mind the crucial period leading up to the launch of the new XJ-40.

Unions at Jaguar had put in a claim for an across the board increase of £25 a week in a 12-month deal. If they accept the new offer it will mean basic

rates rising from the current figure of £116.60, for a 39-hour week, to £128.50 in November this year, and to £141.25 in November 1985.

The company has also offered increased bonus payments, from the £30 a week maximum at present, to £35.25 this year and to £42.50 next year. A worker at its basic pay and bonus payments could be earning £183.75 a week in November 1985.

Mr Ken Edwards, Jaguar's personnel director, said: "The company is now profitable but our future must not be jeopardised by paying higher wage

increases than we can afford. That would be pricing us out of markets and jobs. A two year agreement is vital to give the necessary extended period of stability in which the XJ-40 can be successfully brought to the market."

Last year Jaguar made a £55m profit before tax and interest payments, and in the first six months of this year made a profit of £34m. This situation has changed dramatically at the company since 1980 when, according to one company spokesman, it was on the brink of strike since 1980.

Coal board start talks without industrial chief

By Pam Routledge, Labour Editor

The National Coal Board is going into a summit on the miners' strike with all three mining unions in two days' time without its director-general of industrial relations, Mr Ned Smith.

Mr Smith, aged 59, has been suspended from duties on health grounds — he has a serious back complaint — but there are strong rumours within coal board headquarters of a split in strategy over the handling of the dispute, now in its thirty-first week.

The conference bringing together all the key figures in the industry for the first time since the strike started in mid-March prompted fresh hopes last night that the conflict may be coming to an end.

But top-level sources within the coal board are discounting a swift solution to the strike, and there are signs of divisions emerging between the hard-line supporters of Mr Ian McGregor, the chairman, and some of the more traditional managers in the country.

Mr Smith's suspension in particular has given rise to intense speculation that the "wets" are losing ground to the tough policies of Mr McGregor's board, which now has four full-time members and six part-timers all appointed within the last year.

The rising man in the coal board's industrial relations department is Mr. Smith's deputy, Mr Kevin Hunt, who was in his early forties. His last job was in the moderate South Nottinghamshire coalfield, and he is said to be closely identified with the McGregor philosophy of "recovering management".

Officially, the board says that Mr. Smith is having treatment for a painful back condition which has kept him out of action a week ago. The board regrets his absence and looks forward to him coming back.

No date for his

Teenage girls beat boys on cleanliness but smoke more, survey says

By Colin Hughes

Teenage girls spend more time on their homework, watch less television, keep themselves cleaner, but smoke more than the boys alongside them in the secondary school classroom.

Those are the findings of a survey by the Schools Health Education Council, which collected replies from 2,780 pupils at 13 secondary schools on their health and habits.

The average time the children spent on homework the evening before was 18 minutes for and 38 minutes for girls. Nearly half the boys and a third of the girls said they had done no homework at all.

Boys watched more television, an average of two and a half hours against slightly less than two hours for the girls. Fewer than one in ten watch no television, and one in five boys watched for more than four hours.

The survey results, which are published in *Education and Health*, the journal of the Schools Health Education Unit at Exeter University, are being prepared in a booklet for circulation to teachers.

Greek holiday price war ahead

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

There are signs of a price war in Greek package holidays next summer, as Spanish holidays grow more expensive.

Thomson Holidays, the biggest tour operator, has increased its Greek holiday prices by about 12 per cent. Its Spanish prices have risen by between 20 and 23 per cent. Horizon Travel's Spanish holidays are up by about 23 per cent and the Greek ones by 14 per cent.

Olympic Holidays, one of the biggest Greek holidays operators, yesterday brought out a partial brochure, previewing its full brochure early next month.

Big changes in cable TV system

By a Staff Reporter

Britain's biggest cable television system, which has 26,000 subscribers in Milton Keynes, faces fundamental changes after the end of an experimental "Pay-TV" service, on the network.

British Telecom, which owns the system, has regained full control of its content after the end of the experiment by Select TV and will announce today two new free channels due to start on November 19, and the prospect of four pay channels later in November.

The developments are expected to make the Milton Keynes network among the most advanced in the country. They will also increase by more than half the number of homes receiving free of charge Sky Channel, the satellite-delivered entertainment service owned by News International.

The second new free channel in Milton Keynes will contain local news items supplied free by a Milton Keynes newspaper.

Sky's entertainment programmes will be transmitted to customers with the new local news channel, BBC 1, BBC 2, Anglia TV, and Channel 4. ITV London and ITV Central are being dropped to make way for the newcomers.

Stamps tell news story

When the Post Office commissioned the illustrator Yvonne Gilbert to design this year's Christmas stamps, her brief was to imagine herself as a press reporter and illustrate the story accordingly.

The stamps will be released on November 20 and will include a second class stamp at 13p featuring Joseph, Mary, and the baby Jesus. The arrival in Bethlehem is on the 17p first class stamp. The remaining designs picture a shepherd and a lamb (22p), the Virgin and child (31p), and one of the kings offering his gift (34p).

A special cut-price Christmas stamp book of twenty 13p stamps will be available.

MPs' car allowances 'over-generous'

By Clifford Webb, Motoring Correspondent

The Treasury is monitoring the way MPs use the increased car mileage allowances which they voted themselves recently, after complaints that they encourage members to buy "big gas-guzzling cars" at the taxpayer's expense.

In July MPs voted by 100 to 30 to introduce a three-tier allowance of 18p a mile for cars up to 1300cc, 25.9p for 1300cc to 2300cc, and 39p for cars above 2300cc. The change came into operation last week.

Flight News, a trade paper specializing in the detailed running costs of cars, said yesterday that the Treasury investigation could lead to proposals to appoint a transport manager for the House of Commons, increased use of diesel cars, and fuel-monitoring system, probably based on a fuel card.

The paper's own figures suggest that the cost of ownership of a 2.6 Rover approaches 26p a mile over three years and 45,000 miles.

One of the fiercest critics of

The survey, called *Mayfly*, is being published later in full by the unit later this month, followed by a "popular" version designed for parents and young people.

How many hours did you spend doing homework yesterday?

	Boys	Girls
None	48	32
Up to 1hr	31	38
Up to 2hrs	14	18
Up to 3hrs	5	8
Over 3hrs	1	1

Last week, how many times did you have a bath or shower?

	Boys	Girls
Not at all	1	0
Once	15	9
2 or 3	58	45
Over 5	15	22
6 or 7	7	18

For how long did you watch television after school yesterday?

	Boys	Girls
Not at all	6	8
Up to 1hr	18	23
Over 1hr	19	26
Over 2hrs	21	18
Over 3hrs	16	14
Over 4hrs	11	9
Over 5hrs	9	9



New life: Five women whose kidney transplant operations gave them a new lease of life and enabled them to have children, standing in Trafalgar Square, London, yesterday, at the launch of a £1m kidney ward appeal.

It is not an excessive amount of money he could increase the annual number of transplants at Dulwich Hospital, south-east London from 70 to 120 at no extra cost to the National Health Service. "We want the money for the building itself" he said.

Mr Michael Berwick, a leading transplant surgeon said that with the

money he could increase the annual number of transplants at Dulwich Hospital, south-east London from 70 to 120 at no extra cost to the National Health Service. "We want the money for the building itself" he said.

The appeal is being organized by the Dulwich Kidney Patients' Association and already £150,000 has been promised (Photograph John Voos).

Medicine 'on brink of computer revolution'

By Michael Horsnell

Police officers investigating the attempted murder of an IBM executive, who was found in the grounds of his home in Hayling Island, Hampshire, on Friday night, discovered the weapon used in the assault yesterday.

It is believed to be a blunt instrument from which Mr Michael Robertson, aged 41, received serious head injuries. His condition in the intensive care unit at Southampton General Hospital is critical.

A computer revolution is forecast for the medical world in the next three years in a paper by two senior doctors published yesterday.

Professor Tim Chard, of St Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College, and Mr Richard Lilford, consultant-senior lecturer at London University's Institute of Obstetrics and Gynaecology published their study in the autumn issue of *The British Journal of Healthcare Computing*.

They say "Clinical medicine is poised on the brink of a

computer revolution. But the end of this decade the computer as a doctor's aide will be a practical reality".

The prototype systems available today illustrate very well the potential for clinical computing, but the astonishing rapid advances in both hardware and software have not provided the stable background that is essential for routine use of these systems. We suggest that this point will be reached by 1987, and that thereafter the acceptance of computer systems into medicine will be very rapid.

The network announced a new arts magazine, *New Pictures*, a season of live concert relays, a six-part comedy series, a selection of new plays, a Boxing Day pantomime, and a Scottish season throughout November for its autumn schedule.

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Post Office attacked by users' council for not hitting delivery targets

By Patricia Clough

The Post Office was attacked yesterday for failing to deliver letters on time and the Government for creaming off a large part of the Post Office's profit.

About 750,000 first class letters fail to reach their destination by the next working day, according to the annual review of the Post Office Users' National Council.

It is within the Post Office's power to meet its target and deliver 90 per cent of first class mail the next day and 96 per cent of second class mail on the next but one, the council said.

The actual respective performance figures are 87.4 and 93.3 per cent.

"Quality of service targets must be... pursued with the same vigour as financial targets which the Post Office has managed, over the past couple of years, either to meet or overachieve, in the latter case at the expense of the customer," it said.

The report said: "The level of external disruption was less in 1983 than in 1982 and much of the problem lay within the Post Office itself." It conceded that performance in many areas, particularly London, had been badly affected by strike and

called on the management and the unions to settle their differences.

On the credit side, it said, productivity rose by 2.5 per cent real unit costs came down by 1.2 per cent and prices were kept well below the rate of inflation. But mail operations are still little better than in the early 1970s.

The council said that it objected to the Government's practice of creaming off a large proportion of Post Office profits each year and insisting that all its capital spending must be met from income. This policy forces today's customers to pay for the service of tomorrow.

The Post Office made about £117m profit last year and gave £61m to the Government.

In the past year the Post Office has again achieved its financial targets but failed in its service targets the review said.

The struggle to reach the targets had been going on for too long now and users cannot be expected to wait indefinitely for significant and sustained improvements in performance.

A Post Office official said: "We are determined to reach our targets. To the end, we have a positive and determined

strategy for improving performance". It was taking "urgent and wide-ranging measures to achieve significant improvement" in letter deliveries.

It pointed out that British Post Office provides a higher standard than in other countries by delivering the mail through the door rather than to the gate or a central collection point and, along with only Ireland and Belgium, Britain generally enjoys two deliveries a day in its cities and towns.

The British Telecom Unions Committee said that the latest British Telecom price increases were the first indication that the consumer would suffer because of the privatization of the company.

Two months after British Telecom became a public limited company it is raising its prices for residential customers and doubling the price of calls from telephone kiosks", Mr Alan Chamberlain, secretary of the BTUC, said. It has also said that there will be increases in private telephone rentals and more losses from kiosks. British Telecom as a private company will continue to raise its prices or alternatively reduce the quality and range of services to the consumer, it said.



Alice Wilmot on her final round as a postwoman.

Alice's last post heralds end of an era for village

Shortly after 7am, when the smoke from the stone cottages in the Derbyshire Peak District village of Rowsley began to rise, Alice Wilmot set off pulling her laden trolley as generations of village postwomen had done before her (Patricia Clough writes).

There were letters and parcels for 167 addresses, the pension for one elderly woman who found it difficult to get out, and groceries for another who was bad on her legs.

There was a daily greeting, too, for the chambermaids at the Peacock Hotel, the farmhands' children on their way to school, and a watchful eye for too many milk bottles at the front door or tell-tale undrawn curtains.

Then, a few days ago, it all came to an end. Now a Post Office van comes from Matlock to do Alice's

round. Quietly, another little piece of rural life has died.

The Post Office, under strong pressure to cut costs, reckoned it could save £1,666 a year by making Alice redundant and taking away from the village post office and general store the sub-postmaster's £986 annual fee for taking and sorting deliveries and collections.

The Post Office says people will still receive their letters, but the villagers wonder about the groceries, the pensions, and the cheer that Alice brought.

And how will a van get up those steep hills in the snow and ice during winter?

The move, came as a new supermarket in Matlock was already hurting the business of the sub-postoffice. Mr Maurice Brandriff, the sub-postmaster in Rowsley,

near Chatsworth, says he nets £50 a week from the shop and, now, £79 from the post office business.

He and his wife, Barbara, fear the little business may not survive longer. And at 54 he asks: "What are my chances of getting a job? Half the village is unemployed. I do not expect a fortune. All I ask is a living."

The Post Office says its policy is to do everything to save rural sub-post offices, although they are losing it money, because they provide a service to the community.

"But they are starving us out", Mr Brandriff says. Its the same at Beeley and Pilsley and all the villages round here, they're all struggling.

"We are the centre of village life nowadays. I feel a bit like the old village bobby, having to know a bit

of everything. People come to ask for help and advice and if old so and so has not been round for his pension, I nip round."

"Mrs Thatcher says she wants to help the small businessman, but she is not helping us. If you cut the steelworkers' income, there would be a riot. They've got muscle, we haven't."

Among those who have fought the cuts has been Mr Andrew Thompson, the Duke of Rutland's agent. The village, bought by his ancestors in the 15th century, still partly belongs to the estate and many villagers work for it.

"We have the same problem at Belvoir and on many other villages on the estates," he said.

"Villages will stop being communities and just become groups of houses. It's desperately sad."

Man put on probation after blasting couple to death

Arthur John Fenton, aged 52, who killed his former wife and her husband with a double-barrelled shotgun, was sentenced to three years' probation yesterday by Bristol Crown Court.

After the killings he shot himself in the face in a suicide attempt.

Despite his injuries he drove 28 miles to give himself up at Bodmin police station, where he collapsed. Supported by police officers he wrote a piece of paper: "I loved her and cannot live without her", and he begged police officers to let him die.

Fenton, a china clay worker, of Railway Terrace, Luxulyan, Bodmin, walked free from the court after admitting manslaughter on the ground of diminished responsibility.

Mr Justice Macpherson took the exceptional course of putting him on probation for three years after he said it was as "tragic and terrible" a case as a judge might have to consider. But he concluded that neither justice nor public refection would be advanced "one jot" by leaving him in prison.

Earlier, Fenton entered the dock limping with the aid of a walking stick. He dabbed frequently at his disfigured face with a handkerchief as his counsel, Mr Alan Rawley QC, denied two murder charges on his behalf, as Fenton could not speak very well.

Fenton was charged with murdering his former wife,

Pauline, aged 45, and her husband, Michael Ryan, aged 39, at their home at Weston Road, Plymouth, in January.

The judge said he had seen several medical reports which satisfied him that Fenton was suffering from an abnormality of mind at the time of the killing.

Mr Paul Chadd, QC, said for the prosecution that Fenton was caring and supportive of his wife through several illnesses.

But he formed a friendship with Mr Ryan, a local postman and left his husband in March last year. He learnt of her desertion days later in a solicitor's letter, saying she was seeking a divorce. "He was undoubtedly stunned and unable to comprehend any possible reason for her departure," he said.

As Fenton left the court on the arms of his son and one of his daughters, he said, speaking with great difficulty, "It is a great relief, all I want to do is to go home with my family and forget everything that has happened in the past."

Taunted man killed wife

A man aged 36, who strangled his wife after she taunted him about her young lover, walked free from court yesterday.

John Wilkes, a printer, of Troon Place, Wordsley, Stourbridge, West Midlands, had denied murder but admitted the manslaughter of his wife, Muriel, aged 31, at their home in March.

Mr Justice McCowan said at Shrewsbury Crown Court three doctors had concluded that

Wilkes suffered diminished responsibility and there had been substantial provocation.

Putting Wilkes on probation for two years, the judge said:

"The wife unsound, abused,

threatened, lied, and goaded her husband for many months."

Mr Anthony Nichol, for the prosecution, said the couple had been married for 13 years and had two sons aged nine and ten. Wilkes' neighbours sent a petition urging the judge to let him return home.

The newly formed British Atomic Veterans Association, which claims about 100 ex-Servicemen as members, has said that the parent group did not move quickly enough to secure damages for those claiming side-effects of the bomb tests.

Mr Ernest Cox, the chairman, said yesterday that his group will seek an urgent meeting with the Ministry of Defence. He wants to hear from ex-Servicemen who witnessed the atomic tests in South and West Australia and the South Pacific between 1952 and 1958, and from men involved in the "clean up" operations up to 1964.

But Mr McGinley said: "By breaking away, a few misguided men are weakening the case for everyone and are playing into the hands of the Ministry of Defence. We do not need to talk to the ministry because we already have the evidence we need."

Bomb test veterans divided

By Thomson Prentice

Science Correspondent

A splinter group has been formed among veterans who witnessed Britain's atomic bomb tests and who are campaigning for compensation from the Government. However, Mr Ken McGinley, the founder of the British Nuclear Test Veterans Association, said yesterday that the breakaway movement was "playing into the hands of the Ministry of Defence".

The aim is to pay up to £50m in compensation over the next five years to farmers leaving the industry, so their milk quotas can be redistributed to make other farms more profitable.

British dairy farmers have been particularly badly affected by the EEC quotas, introduced earlier this year in an attempt to curb the cost of Common Market farm spending.

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Dairy farmers set to quit over quotas

Nearly 5,000 dairy farmers in England and Wales want to leave the industry because of the Common Market's imposition of milk quotas, the Ministry of Agriculture said yesterday.

The number, which represents an eighth of British producers, has amazed ministry officials. So far 4,800 farmers have applied to take part in the Government's compensation scheme, set up to encourage people to leave the industry.

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After trials were first issued in June a system was agreed in which clubs are sent a policing bill seven days after a match and payment is expected within

three weeks. But the scheme has failed.

The police committee chairman, Mr George Moore, said: "It is a lot of money which could be used more profitably by the police authority to try to meet some of the enormous expenses we are facing from policing the miners' strike."

Sheffield United is taking the council to the High Court in December, to find out whether a football club should be legally responsible for policing costs.

The Government must decide which applications to leave the industry will be accepted. At the same time panels have been set up around the country to deal with "special cases".

Some are having to cut production by as much as 25 per cent and there are estimates that up to 10,000 producers could be forced out of business.

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Confident Mondale judged a winner on points in debate with Reagan

From Nicholas Ashford, Louisville, Kentucky

The First presidential debate is over without either candidate being knocked out or even being dealt a seriously bloody nose.

The question both camps are now trying to answer is whether the debate significantly rescued President Reagan's huge lead over Mr Walter Mondale, his Democratic challenger.

Mr Mondale's aides who say he easily won the 90-minute nationally televised joint debate are convinced it will.

"Mr Mondale did exceptionally well," said an exuberant Mr Robert Beckel, Mondale campaign chairman. "There are 30 days of campaign still to go. We got the boost we needed."

This optimism was supported by a post-debate telephone poll carried out by *Newsweek* magazine, which showed that 56 per cent of viewers thought Mr Mondale came out on top, compared with 35 per cent for Mr Reagan.

Reagan aides were less upbeat in their assessment, but confidently declared that the President had done everything expected of him: highlighting the successes of his Administration, particularly in dealing with the economy, and pointing the way to an even brighter future.

He also managed to avoid making the sort of damaging gaffes that had helped unseat Presidents Ford and Carter in earlier televised debates. The

aides conceded that Mr Reagan had spent much of the debate on the defensive, but said this was inevitable because he was the incumbent.

The point is that Mr Mondale needed to deliver a knockout blow to put himself back in the contest, and this he did not, said Mr Richard Wirthlin, the President's pollster. "At the very most he may have taken a point or two of the President's 20 point lead."

Sunday night's debate took place in the handsome new Kentucky Arts Centre in Louisville, before a live audience of 2,000 and a television audience estimated at 120 million.

The term debate was, in fact, something of a misnomer. The two candidates fielded questions from a panel of three journalists and were then allowed the opportunity briefly to rebut the other's remarks. They did not address each other directly.

It offered sharply contrasting views of the nation's past, present and future. Summarising his accomplishments, the President said the United States was stronger, its economy healthier and its people prouder than in 1980.

Mr Mondale replied: "Isn't the real question: will we be better off? Will our children be better off? Are we building the future this nation needs?"

He questioned whether the country was better off with "this Star Wars escalation" into the heavens, with "a fantastic national debt", and with a

departure from the "basic American instinct for fairness and decency."

Both men were polite to each other and Mr Mondale recognising his opponent's personal popularity with the electorate.

Wirthlin, the President's pollster, "At the very most he may have taken a point or two of the President's 20 point lead."

By the time it ended Mr Mondale appeared to have gained a slight advantage. He looked and sounded more confident, gave the better closing speech and had the most memorable lines.

He nearly parried Mr Reagan's non-fatal retort — "There you go again" — by pointing out that Mr Reagan, after his election in 1980, had attempted to cut Medicare, just what he said he would not do when he first used that remark against President Carter in their presidential debate.

By contrast, President Reagan appeared less self-assured than usual. One Mondale aid described him as listless. However, he managed to deflect most of Mr Mondale's thrusts, even if some responses did not always accord with the facts. He also managed to land painful jabs of his own, particularly on Mr Mondale's pledge to raise taxes.

In the words of one non-partisan observer, who has witnessed many previous debates: "I doubt whether either candidate will have changed many people's minds."

Mr Mondale's main aim

Leading article, page 17.



Round one: Mr Mondale had President Reagan on the defensive for much of their first televised debate

Rebuff for Mugabe in Bulawayo elections

From Jan Raath

HARARE

The ruling Zanu (PF) party in Zimbabwe has suffered its second crushing defeat in less than a week, losing all 15 wards in Bulawayo's black township to the Zanu party of Mr Joshua Nkomo by a huge majority.

Zanu won 34,883 votes in the poll conducted over the weekend.

Last Thursday, Zanu (PF) contested all eight seats in the city's predominantly white, eastern suburbs and failed in all of them. The party's first white candidate, Mrs Maryam McCosh, received only 42 votes against a popular former mayor, who took 1,107.

However, Zanu (PF) did better than in 1981, when it took only 6 per cent of the vote. Only 42,000 people voted, compared with nearly 70,000 in the euphoria immediately after the war.

Political activity, though not constrained in Bulawayo, is reported to be at a low pitch after the violence in Matabeleland in the past two years. Hundreds of people are reported to have died at the hands of both guerrillas and security forces.

Observers see the Bulawayo elections as an indicator of how the vote will go in the general elections next year. But, they caution that rural presidents have borne the brunt of the violence, and that may have a severe effect on Zanu's traditional Ndebele vote.

Libel case revives bitter Vietnam memories

From Trevor Fishlock, New York

What promises to be America's most celebrated, bitter, costly and significant libel action opens today in New York.

General William Westmoreland, the American commander at the height of the Vietnam war, is suing the CBS television network and claiming \$120m [almost £100m] in damages.

His lawyers say the action is a matter of soldier's honour. They maintain that the general was maligned in a 1982 television programme that alleged he conspired to conceal the truth about enemy troop strength to convince the American people, and President Johnson, that the Americans were winning the war.

But there is much more to the case than the honour of the 70-year-old general. It will be played out against the background of an unpopular war which was one of the great watersheds of US history and, inevitably, it will reach into the well of bitterness, shame and confused feelings the war left behind.

It is, in part, a "grudge" battle. The armed forces have never forgiven the press for its role in the war. Many military people feel the war was a noble cause that was lost, not in the jungles, but at home, and that the press and television were responsible for its unpopularity.

Six die as tanker is hit in Gulf

Sri Lankan pipeline damaged

From Our Correspondent Colombo

A bomb believed to have been planted by Tamil rebels exploded yesterday near an oil pipeline between Colombo harbour and the petroleum refinery at Sapugaskande outside the city. It damaged about 15 shanties, according to police sources, but did little other damage because no oil was flowing through the pipeline.

The police defused a bomb in another part of Colombo yesterday. The device contained 90 sticks of dynamite.

The Ministry of National Security said "terrorists" had set up three explosive devices to destroy the pipeline from the harbour to the refinery and a storage installation. The Ministry added that if they had exploded there would have been severe loss of life.

Governments rebuked over refugee aid

From Alan McGregor, Geneva

The concept of granting asylum to refugees has won in many parts of the world. Mr Poul Hartling, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, said yesterday in opening the annual session of his 41-nation executive committee.

He also deplored the tendency of governments to "look the other way" when attempts were being made to find durable solutions in the problems confronting refugees.

He wondered if the number, magnitude and duration of refugee situations have led to a disaffection, perhaps even a certain cynicism, in the international community which has for so long staunchly upheld the humanitarian principles of protection and assistance.

Mr Hartling also pointed to difficulties, including "xenophobic tendencies in public opinion", caused by the growing phenomenon of "intercontinental jet-age asylum-seekers and refugees" in orbit.

Mr Hartling once again

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Guerrilla rocket attacks demoralize Kabul's traders and businessmen

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi
The Afghan middle classes, who until now have been responsible for the near normality of life in Kabul despite the activities of guerrilla bands and security forces, are becoming demoralized, according to reports reaching Delhi.

Many of the small businessmen, traders and shopkeepers are feeling increasing pressure from both sides in the armed confrontation, and are selling out and leaving.

"The price of property in the middle-class suburbs of Kabul is dropping rapidly," said one traveller recently in the Afghan capital. "If *The Times* wanted to set you up in a smart villa there they would find it a good deal easier now on October 8 than they would have on July 8."

According to reports, one of the main reasons for the feeling of insecurity in those areas is the persistent and growing

Petrol-driven auxiliary generators are becoming widely used for those purposes, but petrol, too, is scarce from time to time, and the importers of the generators, mainly from Japan, are expecting new Government restrictions soon, aimed at reducing the import of consumer goods.

The rocket attacks are often erratically aimed and areas such as Wazir Ahmed Khan, which is close to a number of potential targets, have suffered badly.

The Iranian Embassy was the

subject of a rocket mishit

recently, and according to

witnesses, the noise of an incoming rocket attack is

psychologically upsetting.

Another reason for middle-

class discontent is that the

quality of life has been badly

affected by constant electricity

shortages. Some areas get only a few hours of electricity every

five days, which means that

they can pump water from their

wells only in those times to

provide themselves with drink-

ing and washing facilities.

Impact of TV news cut down to size

From Richard Wigg, Madrid
Television news bulletins do not mirror society but rather overexpose the established political leaders and marginalize the problems of ordinary people.

That is the conclusion of a study of television news in 13 countries, including Britain, the United States, France and Italy.

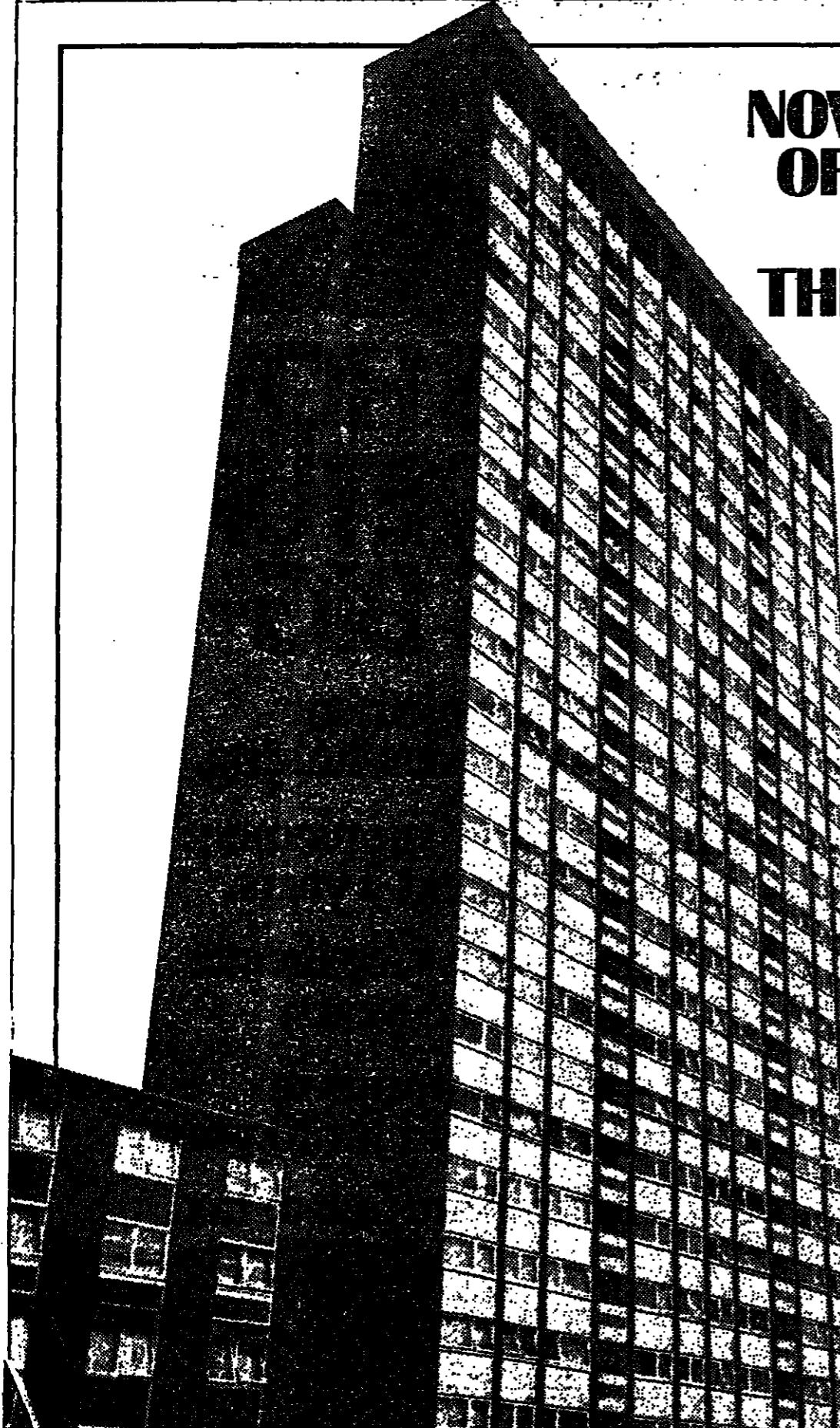
when they compared the news bulletins of countries such as Hungary, Sweden, Switzerland, Spain, Chile and Brazil.

The fragmentation and the brevity of news items on television often made them "practically unintelligible" to viewers.



Time check: President Karamanlis of Greece asking King Juan Carlos of Spain for the local time after his arrival in Madrid on a four-day visit.

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The cult of Shining Path

Reprisals increase support for rebels

Peru's mysterious Sendero Luminoso guerrillas continue to thwart the Government's efforts to annihilate them. In the second of two articles from Lima, Patrick Knight reports on the movement and the reasons for its appeal.

At least 5,000 people have been killed in the past four years in Peru, 2,000 of them in the past 12 months alone, as the army vainly attempts to stamp out the Maoist guerrilla movement, Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path).

Even the highest estimates suggest that Sendero had only 3,000 adherents when it began armed action four years ago. Far from winning the expected success against a ruthless enemy, the armed forces, by adopting brutal reprisal tactics, have increased Sendero support.

Terrorist attacks in the north-eastern jungles, where most of Peru's valuable coca crop is grown, have been carried out by Sendero columnists, operating 400 miles away from Ayacucho, where the movement started. This suggests that the group is moving to the next stage of its planned assault on society.

Groups sympathetic to Sendero have also carried out bomb attacks in Lima and Cusco in



Dr Guzman: Appealed to students

numbers suddenly began to fall mysteriously. This was when indoctrination and field training were being introduced by university staff, who had concluded that conditions were right for a Marxist revolution, organised in the remote countryside, then gradually encircling the cities, in a campaign which might take decades. Several Sendero leaders spent time in China during the Cultural Revolution, and were deeply impressed.

Several years were spent in training, and in setting up the cell structure which has made Sendero virtually impenetrable. Recruits were taught to feel intense loyalty to Comrade Gonzalo (as he is known), who is given the same importance as Marx, Lenin and Mao by his supporters.

Many of Sendero's actions seem irrational at first sight, for instance the destruction of anything connected with modern life. But in the local context they made sense. Many Sendero recruits had never received the slightest benefit from electric light, model farms, roads or bridges, so they had little compunction in destroying them.

Sendero also has many messianic elements. It foresees some sort of catastrophe, after which it will gain power. It is not sufficient to accept Sendero's self-definition as Marxist, although it is partly such. The personality cult of "President Gonzalo" has much in common with a strange religious sect. Sendero provides an all-embracing psychological support for those who feel society has no place for them.

The armed forces have tried to take advantage of community rivalries to weaken Sendero. Since the guerrillas do not recruit from the lowest social strata, the very poor could be persuaded to kill, or betray Senderistas. One of the most visible results of this fratricidal policy was the slaughter of eight journalists, who were trying to track down those responsible for a massacre in the hamlet of Uchuraccay in January, 1983. The journalists were indirectly killed by the military, who had instructed the villagers in self-defence tactics and told them to kill any strangers.

The only way to defeat the guerrillas now seems to be in guaranteeing the safety of the area, so that development projects can be established to help the local people and to end the guerrillas' *raison d'être*. But Sendero's present domination is such that any attempts to set up such schemes can now be neutralised by destruction or intimidation.

It now looks as if vast areas of central Peru could be no-go areas for decades to come.

Concluded

Rain forest defeats bureaucrats

From Tony Daboudin
Melbourne

The Queensland rain forest triumphed over officialdom at the weekend when Mr Martin Timi, the state Minister for the Environment, the entire six-man Douglas Shire Council and two busloads of pensioners and handicapped people got bogged down on the controversial road through the Daintree forest north of Cairns.

Mr Timi had opened the road on Sunday morning, but a heavy rainstorm stranded him on what he had believed to be a triumphant drive along the 20 miles between Cape Tribulation and Bloomfield after he had completed a quarter of the distance. The minister was flown out on Sunday night, but the shire council and the pensioners and handicapped people had to wait until yesterday morning for police to rescue them. At least one vehicle overturned.

The elderly and handicapped were flown in for the opening, which began with the clearing of a blockade of cars and boulders set up by demonstrators who have camped for six months in the area in protest at construction of the road through what they say is one of the last remaining tracts of low-lying tropical rain forest in the world.

Lightning kills nine children

Nairobi (AFP) - Nine children were killed and nine others seriously injured when lightning struck them during a football match in the Kisa district of Kenya's Nyanza province, the *Daily Nation* reported.

Lightning fatalities are not unusual in Kisa. In July 1981, 11 pupils were killed at Biego

PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE

Sudan: Omar Nur al-Daim

By Caroline Moorehead

A former Minister of Agriculture, Omar Muhamad Nur al-Daim has been held without charge or trial for more than a year. He is one of a group of opposition leaders and intellectuals arrested on September 25, 1983, with Sadiq al-Mahdi, the former Prime Minister and leader of the Umma Party and now in indefinite detention.

Omar Nur al-Daim was born in Sudan's White Nile province in 1932. He studied agriculture at Khartoum University and did a doctoral degree in West Germany in the early sixties. On his return to Khartoum in 1963, he was made general inspector at the Ministry of Agriculture.

Between 1964 and 1969, when President Nimeiry came to power, Omar Nur al-Daim was an MP, becoming deputy head of the Umma Party. Between 1969 and 1974 he led the opposition to the new regime from abroad.



Omar Nur al-Daim: Led opposition from abroad

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Durban six will take case to highest court in South Africa

From Michael Hornsby, Durban

Six South African anti-apartheid campaigners, three of the six took refuge in the consulate, a suite of rooms on the seventh floor of a Barclays Bank building near the waterfront. Last Saturday, three of them tried to slip out past the waiting security police and were arrested.

Lawyers representing the six men immediately served notice that they intended to challenge the judgment in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, the highest judicial body in the country, which sits in Bloemfontein.

That means that it could still be many weeks before the six have exhausted all legal means of challenging the Government's right to detain them. At this stage, it is not clear whether the three still in the consulate intend to stay until the Appeal Court has given its verdict.

Mr Zac Yacob, the blind Durban attorney who is acting as chief spokesman for the six and who visited Britain last month to plead their cause, said they would remain in the consulate "indefinitely, subject to daily review". They certainly would not be coming out in the next 24 to 48 hours, he said.

There is speculation here that the men might decide to come out before October 22, when the trial in Britain of persons accused of arms smuggling to South Africa is due to start. South Africa announced last month that it would not send back to Britain for trial four of its citizens among the accused in retaliation for Britain's refusal to hand over the consulate fugitives.

It is argued that it could be embarrassing for Pretoria if all the fugitives have left the consulate by the time the trial starts.

Mr Patrick Moherty, Britain's new Ambassador to South Africa, said on arrival in Johannesburg yesterday to take up his post, that Britain still hoped that the matter would be resolved by the remaining three agreeing to leave the consulate voluntarily.

The United Democratic Front (UDF) on August 20, 1983, at a rally in Mitchells Plain, a big Coloured [mixed-race] township near Cape Town, A loose multiracial alliance of more than 600 community bodies, trade unions, political groups, and women's, religious and student organizations, it is strongly opposed to the new Parliament for whites, Coloureds and Indians.

It sees itself as a broad anti-apartheid front and believes the South African constitution should be drawn up by a national convention of all parties and races, including such banned organizations as the African National Congress (ANC). The UDF is regarded by the Government as a front for the ANC and international communism.

The front bears a strong resemblance to the Congress Alliance movement of the 1950s, of which the ANC, then still legal, was the spearhead. Many UDF officers are former

ANC members. While the UDF has made moves to mend fences with black consciousness groups, they still regard it as ideologically woolly and too much under the influence of white liberals and Indians.

The Natal Indian Congress (NIC) was founded by Mahatma Gandhi in 1904 to campaign for Indian rights. It took part in the Congress Alliance until ANC was banned in 1960.

Archie Gumede, African, aged 71, married with five children. A lawyer, he is one of three national UDF presidents and president of the Release Mandela Committee campaigning for the release of Nelson Mandela, the ANC leader sentenced to life imprisonment.

Mr Gumede joined the ANC in the 1950s.

George Sewpersad: Indian, aged 36, bachelor. A lawyer, he joined the Natal Indian Congress in 1955, and is now president. He was put under a banning order between 1973 and 1978, and again from 1980

How the consulate crisis developed

August 21: Thirty-five leading black anti-apartheid campaigners are arrested on the eve of the elections to the Coloured and Indian parliamentary chambers. They had all been in the forefront of a campaign to boycott the polls. They include Mr. Archie Gumede, the African president of the United Democratic Front (UDF), Mr. George Sewpersad, president of the Natal Indian Congress (NIC), and three other leading NIC figures.

September 7: The five are among seven men ordered released from prison by a Natal Supreme Court Judge because Mr. Louis Le Grange, the Minister of Law and Order, had not produced sufficient evidence that the prisoners posed a threat to national security.

September 9: The minister orders their re-arrest, but the police cannot find them.

September 13: The five, together with Mr. Paul David, another NIC executive member wanted by the security police, turn up unexpectedly at the British Consulate in Durban and ask for temporary sanctuary.

September 14: After some confusion, Mrs. Thatcher pledges that the six will not be evicted from the consulate.

September 16: An NIC delegation, led by Dr. Zac Yacob, a Durban lawyer, arrived in London. Dr. Yacob is refused

meeting with Mrs. Thatcher or any minister. Instead, he sees Mr. Neil Kinnock and a senior Foreign Office official. He later visits the United Nations.

September 20: Mr. Denis Worrall, the South African Ambassador in London, delivers a message to the Foreign Office expressing dissatisfaction with Britain's handling of the affair.

September 21: The Pietermaritzburg Supreme Court hears a legal appeal by the six against the validity of their detention notices. Judgment is reserved.

September 24: Mr. R. F. Botha, the South African Foreign Minister, says his Government will not return four South Africans facing trial in Britain on arms smuggling charges in retaliation for Britain's refusal to hand over the six in the consulate or allow police to arrest them.



Two of the dissidents, Mr. Sewpersad and Mr. Mawalal Ramgobin, shortly after they took refuge in the consulate.

Queen wins American hearts at a distance

From Nicholas Ashford, Louisville, Kentucky

The televised debate between President Reagan and Mr. Walter Mondale may have captured the headlines, but the Queen won the hearts of many Americans as she embarked on her sixth visit to the United States.

Her week-long visit to Kentucky and Wyoming is a private one, and the press and public are being kept as far away from her as possible. However, what limited possibilities there are to see her are being eagerly snapped up.

When she arrived at Lexington's Bluegrass airport on Sunday several hundred people waited for more than an hour in drenching rain merely to catch a fleeting, long-distance glimpse of her.

A similarly determined observational effort is expected on Thursday when she attends a race meeting at Keeneland to present the Queen Elizabeth II trophy, the only public function of her tour.

The Queen is staying well out of range of the most powerful telescopic lenses in an elegant nineteenth century farm house owned by Mr. William Parish, a millionaire horse-breeder, and her host during her visit to Kentucky.

Her stay in this citadel of horse-breeding will be devoted to examining stallions on stud and looking at ways of mixing her horses' bloodlines with those of the progeny of Northern Dancer.

Despite the narrow focus of the Queen's visit, the media have reported her presence in the United States in some detail.

Kentucky newspapers gave prominence to her visit, focusing particularly on Miss Holly Joiner, a terminally ill 12-year-old whose long-time ambition has been to see the Queen.

Last year her British-born parents took her to London after the British Embassy in Washington had arranged for her to have a special place at Buckingham Palace to view the Queen. However she was too ill to attend the event.

The Queen is staying well out of range of the most powerful

Data hitch holds up Challenger

From Mohsin Ali
Washington

A "cosmic failure" temporarily affected a key communications satellite yesterday, reducing contact with the space shuttle Challenger and threatening to disrupt transmission of radar pictures of the earth's surface.

Mission control officials said the trouble with the "tracking and data relay satellite" (TDRS) was not catastrophic and could be fixed in six hours.

The TDRS is 22,300 miles above Earth and has been relaying pictures of the Challenger's earth observation and weather surveying experiments.

A mission control spokesman said: "For some inexplicable reason — perhaps radiation, perhaps electrical arcing, perhaps sunspot activity — the TDRS satellite memory was wiped out".

The disruption meant the shuttle crew could only talk to mission control when they came within range of a handful of ground stations.

Since Friday's launch the crew of five men and two women have been forced to cope with a series of annoying technical snags. A spacewalk by Dr. Kathryn Sullivan and Lieutenant Commander David Leestma, scheduled for today has been postponed to Thursday to give the shuttle's big mapping radar more time to gather its valuable scientific data.

The astronauts yesterday used a new procedure to avoid an external ice buildup like that which plagued the previous shuttle mission. Meanwhile, mission control tracked tropical storm Josephine 600 miles south-east of Florida in the Atlantic ocean. The astronauts were told to observe and photograph the storm when they passed above it.

Campus closed to avoid clash

Reykjavik (Reuters) — Iceland's right-wing government met in emergency session after the authorities closed the island's university to avoid clashes between students and strike pickets blockading the campus. The strike by 17,000 public sector employees has crippled the country and also threatens its vital fishing industry.

Names in eye of controversy

The United Democratic Front (UDF) on August 20, 1983, at a rally in Mitchells Plain, a big Coloured [mixed-race] township near Cape Town, A loose multiracial alliance of more than 600 community bodies, trade unions, political groups, and women's, religious and student organizations, it is strongly opposed to the new Parliament for whites, Coloureds and Indians.

It sees itself as a broad anti-apartheid front and believes the South African constitution should be drawn up by a national convention of all parties and races, including such banned organizations as the African National Congress (ANC). The UDF is regarded by the Government as a front for the ANC and international communism.

The front bears a strong resemblance to the Congress Alliance movement of the 1950s, of which the ANC, then still legal, was the spearhead. Many UDF officers are former

ANC members. While the UDF has made moves to mend fences with black consciousness groups, they still regard it as ideologically woolly and too much under the influence of white liberals and Indians.

The Natal Indian Congress (NIC) was founded by Mahatma Gandhi in 1904 to campaign for Indian rights. It took part in the Congress Alliance until ANC was banned in 1960.

Archie Gumede, African, aged 71, married with five children. A lawyer, he is one of three national UDF presidents and president of the Release Mandela Committee campaigning for the release of Nelson Mandela, the ANC leader sentenced to life imprisonment.

Mr. Gumede joined the ANC in the 1950s.

George Sewpersad: Indian, aged 36, bachelor. A lawyer, he joined the Natal Indian Congress in 1955, and is now president. He was put under a banning order between 1973 and 1978, and again from 1980

to 1983. In 1980 he was detained for 55 days for involvement in school boycotts.

Oriogian Naidoo, Indian, aged 55, married, with five children. Also a lawyer, he is now one of the NIC vice-presidents. In 1980 he spent 55 days in detention with George Sewpersad and was banned for about a year in 1982.

Mawalal "Mewa" Ramgobin: Indian, aged 52, married to Mahatma Gandhi's granddaughter. He was banned, or put under house arrest, almost continuously between 1965 and 1983. He is a UDF national treasurer and NIC executive member.

Billy Nair: Indian, aged 55, married, no children. A trade unionist, he was convicted in February, 1984, on charges of sabotage and recruiting guerrillas for the ANC. He was freed earlier this year, after spending 20 years in prison, mostly on Robben Island, and joined the NIC executive, saying he accepted its non-violent doctrine.

Details of a case involving about 600 people in Britain thought to have suffered permanent side effects from taking the drug Opron as an antidote to arthritis will be presented in Luxembourg today.

The drug was produced by Eli Lilly in the United States and by its subsidiary Distal Products in Britain. It was withdrawn in 1981.

Details of the case will be presented by representatives of the European consumers' organization.

in to deal with it. The hearings could last for up to 10 years.

Since most of the victims were over 60 there would be "a natural wastage" victims over the period.

Opron was withdrawn after it was found to have a number of tragic side effects, including cancer. Up to 100 people are thought to have died from taking it in Britain alone. In the United States around 400 victims of the drug have won compensation.

According to Mr. Peter Llewellyn, who has been coordinating the claims, the complexity of the Opron case is such that "jumbo loads" of lawyers would have to be flown

Kasparov retreats with draw

From Michael Binyon
Bonn

A Bonn Government spokesman said yesterday that everything was being done in talks with the East German authorities to find a "humane solution" to the problem of the East German refugees in the West German Embassy in Prague. Latest press reports, which Bonn has refused to confirm officially, put the total now at 140 people.

Kasparov faced a psychological struggle in trying to wrest a win from the champion, whom he has never beaten, but appeared more relaxed than at the previous few games. Jon Speelman, the British grandmaster described the position after 13 moves as a "Kasparov position".

TENTH GAME
White, Kasparov. Black, Karpov.
1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. Bb5 Nf6 4. c3 Bc5 5. d4 Nf5 6. Nc3 d5 7. Nf3 Bb6 8. Bc4 Nc6 9. d5 Nf5 10. Nf3 Bb6 11. Bc4 Nc6 12. d5 Nf5 13. Nf3 Bb6 14. Bc4 Nc6 15. d5 Nf5 16. Nf3 Bb6 17. Bc4 Nc6 18. d5 Nf5 19. Nf3 Bb6 20. Bc4 Nc6 21. d5 Nf5 22. Nf3 Bb6 23. Bc4 Nc6 24. d5 Nf5 25. Nf3 Bb6 26. Bc4 Nc6 27. d5 Nf5 28. Nf3 Bb6 29. Bc4 Nc6 30. d5 Nf5 31. Nf3 Bb6 32. Bc4 Nc6 33. d5 Nf5 34. Nf3 Bb6 35. Bc4 Nc6 36. d5 Nf5 37. Nf3 Bb6 38. Bc4 Nc6 39. d5 Nf5 40. Nf3 Bb6 41. Bc4 Nc6 42. d5 Nf5 43. Nf3 Bb6 44. Bc4 Nc6 45. d5 Nf5 46. Nf3 Bb6 47. Bc4 Nc6 48. d5 Nf5 49. Nf3 Bb6 50. Bc4 Nc6 51. d5 Nf5 52. Nf3 Bb6 53. Bc4 Nc6 54. d5 Nf5 55. Nf3 Bb6 56. Bc4 Nc6 57. d5 Nf5 58. Nf3 Bb6 59. Bc4 Nc6 60. d5 Nf5 61. Nf3 Bb6 62. Bc4 Nc6 63. d5 Nf5 64. Nf3 Bb6 65. Bc4 Nc6 66. d5 Nf5 67. Nf3 Bb6 68. Bc4 Nc6 69. d5 Nf5 70. Nf3 Bb6 71. Bc4 Nc6 72. d5 Nf5 73. Nf3 Bb6 74. Bc4 Nc6 75. d5 Nf5 76. Nf3 Bb6 77. Bc4 Nc6 78. d5 Nf5 79. Nf3 Bb6 80. Bc4 Nc6 81. d5 Nf5 82. Nf3 Bb6 83. Bc4 Nc6 84. d5 Nf5 85. Nf3 Bb6 86. Bc4 Nc6 87. d5 Nf5 88. Nf3 Bb6 89. Bc4 Nc6 90. d5 Nf5 91. Nf3 Bb6 92. Bc4 Nc6 93. d5 Nf5 94. Nf3 Bb6 95. Bc4 Nc6 96. d5 Nf5 97. Nf3 Bb6 98. Bc4 Nc6 99. d5 Nf5 100. Nf3 Bb6 101. Bc4 Nc6 102. d5 Nf5 103. Nf3 Bb6 104. Bc4 Nc6 105. d5 Nf5 106. Nf3 Bb6 107. Bc4 Nc6 108. d5 Nf5 109. Nf3 Bb6 110. Bc4 Nc6 111. d5 Nf5 112. Nf3 Bb6 113. Bc4 Nc6 114. d5 Nf5 115. Nf3 Bb6 116. Bc4 Nc6 117. d5 Nf5 118. Nf3 Bb6 119. Bc4 Nc6 120. d5 Nf5 121. Nf3 Bb6 122. Bc4 Nc6 123. d5 Nf5 124. Nf3 Bb6 125. Bc4 Nc6 126. d5 Nf5 127. Nf3 Bb6 128. Bc4 Nc6 129. d5 Nf5 130. Nf3 Bb6 131. Bc4 Nc6 132. d5 Nf5 133. Nf3 Bb6 134. Bc4 Nc6 135. d5 Nf5 136. Nf3 Bb6 137. Bc4 Nc6 138. d5 Nf5 139. Nf3 Bb6 140. Bc4 Nc6 141. d5 Nf5 142. Nf3 Bb6 143. Bc4 Nc6 144. d5 Nf5 145. Nf3 Bb6 146. Bc4 Nc6 147. d5 Nf5 148. Nf3 Bb6 149. Bc4 Nc6 150. d5 Nf5 151. Nf3 Bb6 152. Bc4 Nc6 153. d5 Nf5 154. Nf3 Bb6 155. Bc4 Nc6 156. d5 Nf5 157. Nf3 Bb6 158. Bc4 Nc6 159. d5 Nf5 160. Nf3 Bb6 161. Bc4 Nc6 162. d5 Nf5 163. Nf3 Bb6 164. Bc4 Nc6 165. d5 Nf5 166. Nf3 Bb6 167. Bc4 Nc6 168. d5 Nf5 169. Nf3 Bb6 170. Bc4 Nc6 171. d5 Nf5 172. Nf3 Bb6 173. Bc4 Nc6 174. d5 Nf5 175. Nf3 Bb6 176. Bc4 Nc6 177. d5 Nf5 178. Nf3 Bb6 179. Bc4 Nc6 180. d5 Nf5 181. Nf3 Bb6 182. Bc4 Nc6 183. d5 Nf5 184. Nf3 Bb6 185. Bc4 Nc6 186. d5 Nf5 187. Nf3 Bb6 188. Bc4 Nc6 189. d5 Nf5 190. Nf3 Bb6 191. Bc4 Nc6 192. d5 Nf5 193. Nf3 Bb6 194. Bc4 Nc6 195. d5 Nf5 196. Nf3 Bb6 197. Bc4 Nc6 198. d5 Nf5 199. Nf3 Bb6 200. Bc4 Nc6 201. d5 Nf5 202. Nf3 Bb6 203. Bc4 Nc6 20

Hawke heading for landslide as popularity touches new high

From Tony Duboulin, Melbourne

The December 1 election for the House of Representatives and half the Senate looks on paper like being one of the most one-sided in recent Australian history. Mr Bob Hawke, the Prime Minister, announced the date yesterday.

Opinion polls have the Government's popularity running at 55 per cent, while the coalition parties enjoy the support of 37 per cent of the population, and the Australian Democrats 7 per cent.

STATE OF THE PARTIES

	House of Representatives
Labour	75
Liberal	33
National Party	17
Senate	24
Labour	30
Liberal	24
National Party	4
Australian Democrats	5
Independent	1

On the personal popularity of the leaders of the two main parties - and there is little doubt that people will be voting very much on personalities - Mr Hawke is even more clearly in front compared with Mr Andrew Peacock, Leader of the Opposition.

In a poll in *The Age* newspaper yesterday, Mr Peacock was rated as doing a good or very good job as opposition leader by 14 per cent of the 2,000 people questioned. That compared with 22 per cent who approved of his performance in July. His popularity was the lowest recorded by an *Age* poll.

Mr Hawke's popularity climbed over the same period to a new high for a federal leader, with 64 per cent rating his performance as good or very good. Only 7 per cent rated it as poor or very poor. In July this figure was 61 per cent approval and 8 per cent disapproval.

Court defers ruling on Nicaragua

The Hague (AP) - The International Court of Justice yesterday postponed a ruling on its jurisdiction to hear a complaint by Nicaragua that the United States is waging "armed attacks" against the Sandinistas. The court began a new series of hearings in the case.

The Nicaraguan ambassador to The Netherlands, Señor Carlos Arguello, told the court that in the view of that Government the court had the authority to handle the case because by ratifying the charter of the United Nations Nicaragua had recognized the court's jurisdiction.

During preliminary hearings last April, the United States had argued that Nicaragua did not recognize the court's authority because in the 1930s it had failed to ratify the statutes of its predecessors, the permanent Court of Justice of the League of Nations.

Señor Arguello claimed that the "illegal activity" of the United States government against Nicaragua had increased enormously. Thousands of Nicaraguans had been "killed, wounded and maimed" since the court ordered the United States on May 10 to stop all military actions aimed at Nicaragua pending a decision on the admissibility of the complaint.

He said the Reagan Administration had recently allocated \$28m (£22m) for the Contra forces fighting the Government in Nicaragua.

"Nicaragua is seeking sanctuary in this court of peace and should not be turned away on some flimsy legal argument submitted by the United States," Señor Arguello said.



Royal double: Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands (left) with Queen Margrethe of Denmark yesterday as the Dutch royal family began an official visit to Copenhagen

Palestinians urged to hit Jordan

Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, has called for "acts of violence" by Palestinian guerrillas against Jordan, and warned King Hussein that Jordan's resumption of diplomatic ties with Egypt would cost him dear (Reuter reports from London).

Jordan's decision amounted to recognition of Israel, and "he who recognizes Israel is defeated. I regard Jordan as an Israeli colony," Colonel Gaddafi said at a rally at Hama, southwest of Tripoli.

The King of Jordan will pay the price of his disregard of the Arab nation," he said, in a speech broadcast on and monitored by the BBC. "The Palestinian resistance should direct acts of violence inside Jordan.

Colonel Gaddafi said the Palestinians needed one liberation movement to embrace the present array of factional fronts "divided to the point of treason".

He denounced Palestinian "bourgeois leadership".

The Libyan leader also referred to his Treaty of Union with Morocco, which took effect last month, saying it marked "the start of the countdown for the presence of the Arab nation on earth".

He acknowledged that Libya "formed, trained and armed" the Polisario guerrillas fighting Morocco for independence of the Western Sahara. "We smuggled arms across Algeria and Mauritania. No one can stand between us and the Polisario."

A senior Reagan Administration official briefing reporter said that the United States was prepared to work with the new Israeli Government to find "a creative and enduring solution

Peres will find US receptive to aid plea

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

President Reagan will listen sympathetically to Mr Shimon Peres, the new Israeli Prime Minister, when they discuss Israel's economic problems.

Israel's inflation has exceeded 400 per cent a year.

The US has already pledged to give Israel \$2.6 billion in civilian and military aid for the fiscal year 1985, which began on October 1.

Mr Peres has said he is not looking to Washington for a quick cure for Israel's economic plight, but for long-term help to repair the economy.

The American official said the United States also wanted to focus on a long-term, comprehensive and effective Israeli economic programme. "We are going to be in a sympathetic listening mode," he added.

Further negotiations were still needed to complete plans for a US-Israel free trade area.

The Israeli Prime Minister said on arrival here yesterday: "I surely feel that I am coming to a friendly country and that I am going to be among friends, and that we will discuss all issues candidly and openly."

Mr Peres's Washington visit is his first since his Labour Party formed a national unity coalition Government with the Likud Party of Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the former Prime Minister who is now Foreign Minister. Mr Shamir, who has held talks with Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, while in New York for the UN General Assembly, is accompanying Mr Peres at Washington talks.

A senior Reagan Administration official briefing reporter said that the United States was prepared to work with the new Israeli Government to find "a creative and enduring solution

Ex-minister challenges Papandreu policies

From Mario Modiano, Athens

The credibility of Greece's Socialist Government has suffered a serious blow from an open challenge to its main policies and accomplishments from within its ranks.

Mr Asimakis Fotilas, who resigned from the Cabinet last June, has announced he is to leave the ruling Panhellenic Socialist Movement because he refuses to share responsibility for the policies the party had imposed on the Government.

He also has made public the 16-page text of his letter of resignation addressed to Mr Andreas Papandreu, the Prime Minister. It constituted a scathing indictment of policies on foreign affairs, the economy and domestic issues.

The letter claimed Mr Papandreu had heaved sighs of relief at a Cabinet meeting when agreement was reached for American bases to remain in Greece. "All we had to do was to find a verbal formula to present it to the people."

Athens closes air lane in anti-Nato protest

From Our Own Correspondent, Athens

Greece closed one of the busiest international air routes in the Aegean to civilian flights yesterday and today, claiming that a Nato exercise being held in the area without its consent could endanger civilian traffic.

Mr Fotilas expressed fear that the Government's foreign policy, characterized by rhetorical hostility towards the West, "was causing grave and irreversible damage to our national interest."

The letter claimed Mr Papandreu had heaved sighs of relief at a Cabinet meeting when agreement was reached for American bases to remain in Greece. "All we had to do was to find a verbal formula to present it to the people."

by Nato a major defence role in a region traditionally controlled by Greece. A formal Greek protest to Nato has been ignored.

By closing air corridor "Green 18", which runs from northern Greece across the Aegean to Lemnos and Rhodes, Greece was reasserting its responsibility, under the rules of the International Civil Aviation Organization, for international air-traffic control and safety over the Aegean.

Green 18 is one of the busiest air routes in the region, and is used by about 300 international flights a day.

Foreign airline managers in Athens said that although the ban would not affect flights to and from Greece, it would force certain flights to the Middle East to take longer routes, some via Turkey.

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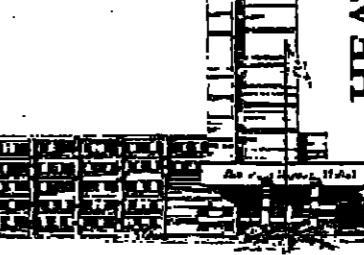
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MEN'S FASHION

An invitation to the world
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In the elegant surrounds of this spacious Bond Street Shop we invite you to a personal viewing of our new Autumn/Winter fully co-ordinated collection of formal and informal clothes and accessories. Sig. Giuliano Angeli will be in attendance to offer individual advice in the art of sophisticated dressing.

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A man is no longer judged by the cut of his suit or the company he keeps. He is assessed by his shoes. Head waiters are moved by well-polished hand-made leather and by classic V-necked cashmere. They also like double cuffs, silk socks and generous tips.

Fashion is altogether more demanding about accessories, requiring changes of style to suit the outfit and the occasion, as applies to women's clothes.

The most surprising shift of emphasis at the feet has been the evening shoe stepping out into the dwindling hours of winter daylight. City shoes are based on traditional gentleman's style (head waiter will approve). But the slippers and patent pumps that were once worn as at-home accessories, now appear with suits.

The young men who have turned their back on casual wear and dress up in collars, ties and sharp suits, have taken a shine to patent. The glossy lace-up may have danced in on the craze for 1930s musicals. It has stayed

the pace as the perfect footwear for those who would rather give their shoes a quick gloss than a deep down polish.

The slipper is an oddity. It soft-shoe-shuffled in as a summer style, along with loafers and moccasins. However unsuitable for wet pavements and stout winter wear, it has survived (perhaps to show off the latest fancy socks).

The current trend for shoes and socks – and for many of the other fashion details – is to two extremes: the light and fine or the bold and heavy. This applies especially to shoes, where the fashion-conscious man is likely to have in his wardrobe both the tough Doc Martens and the bedroom slipper shoes.

Likewise, he will have a drawerful of thick ribbed socks, in wool or fluffy towelling, and alongside, the finest cotton or lisle.

Even underwear shows this tendency to polarize with boxer shorts outstripping jock strap briefs.

The importance of the fashion details is that, when on general view, they offer signals of tribal identity. To the initiated, a maverick tie tells you as much about a man as Gucci shoes. And I hope head waiters will understand that not all the new co-respondent brogues are worn by cads.

Soft shoe shuffle

The dancing shoe given the daytime treatment like the conventional Oxford, in lightweight leather with stitched toe and lace-up front, black or white, £34.99 from Hobbs, South Molton Street W1.

The traditional gentleman's bedroom slipper cut low at the front in glossy black patent. Handmade shoes in leather £120 from Pied a Terre, 44 Old Bond Street W1.

The comeback of the co-respondent shoe for a new generation. It is worn with sharp suits. This black and white model has a leather sole and a leather upper with a leather toe cap.

This one has been heavily re-interpreted in twenty-first century, re-interpreted with gloss and sharp and worn for day or evening. High-cut with long-lace-trim black patent £32.99 from Belvoir, Oxford Street, and branches.

The ultimate evening loafer in black patent and grosgrain £79.99 from Russell and Bromley, 24 New Bond Street W1 and branches. Illustrations by GEOFF SIMS.



A season for the peacock

The current explosion of fresh ideas in men's fashion is sweeping away the safe styles of the British male. Styles that would have been considered *avant garde* six months ago are now the basis of autumn ranges across the board.

Head-turning window displays, fashion shows and videos are a feature of the expanding menswear departments and shops, designed to inspire the open-minded man to more stylish and adventurous dressing.

The first menswear shows for customers were held at Harvey Nichols two weeks ago, where the new autumn styles proved the store's policy that relatively expensive clothes must be positively new and different.

The menswear buyer at Harvey Nichols, Chris Temple, believes that there are no taboos in menswear any more: "We have no difficulty in selling any colour to men". The colours of the male peacock appeared on every outfit at a Brown's menswear show – in P.X.'s purple and



The geometry of jumpers is drawn on new lines. Shapes are square in the body, rounded at the neck, in a precise mix of set square and compass. Pattern is back, using graphic abstract symbols, or, newer still, another mix of primitive motifs within a sharp frame. The random patterns of computer software

SOFTWARE

come up 100 or flecked and marled grounds.

The sharpest colours are black on creamy white or blocks of primary colour daubed on black. Country colours are usually only a background for

harsher urban tones.

The craft of hand-knitting has come through on the machines with the textures of knob and cable now worked out on punch cards. But this is the year of flat pattern rather than three-dimensional texture for sweaters that make a fashion statement all on their own.

• Abstract blocks of primary colour defined by meandered stripe pattern on a shawl-collared sweater in red, blue and green. By Donna Farnaby, £55 from Demob, 47 Beauchamp Street W1.

• The combination of the ethnic and the geometric in Claude Montana's heavy-weight wool sweater with black suede and knit diamond patterns, £175 from Harvey Nichols, Knightsbridge W1.

• Flecked mix of wool and cotton for a crew-neck sweater scattered with violet blossoms. By Jay Munson £80 from Brown's Men's shop, 27 South Molton Street W1.

• Short square sweater without waist-ribbing, in ethnic patterns contained within diamond shapes. In cream, black and grey, £39.50 from Gee, 2 King's Road, SW3 and branches.

• The new fairisle look with a sharper city flavour. Crew-neck sweater in jade and grey lines of pattern, short in shape, by Benetton, £27.90 from all branches.

• Modular computer print pattern of primary-coloured squares set among black bars on a black fleck ground. In acrylic £12.99 from Chelsea Man at Chelsea Girl.

Drawings by MICHAEL DAVIDSON



TALKBACK

The fashion battle in the high street, the price you pay for the clothes and the quality you get, brought in a large postbag. Readers generally agreed that there was a gap in the middle market. Manufacturers were noticeably silent.

From Antonia Sanders, Manchester

I am 24, working in a large city, yet I look in vain for the better-made clothes. In my experience, it is the older women who are cost-conscious and always looking for a bargain. My friends

skirt, but what about jumpers? It is almost impossible to get pure wool, except in the craft shops, where the designs are very fancy and cost £60. Everything is acrylic, which goes out of shape and hasn't the warmth. Why can't the chain stores use their buying power to offer us pure wool at a good price?

From Mrs J. Jarvis, Guildford, Surrey

with your remarks concerning the lack of quality in the mass-produced clothes of today. I do deplore the fact, and equally that the younger generation will never know the feel of good materials against them and the pride in looking after a well-cut garment that won't be in danger of losing its shape after a short time.

The present cult of buy frequently and throw way is motivated by commercialism and big business without thought for the human

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NOVEMBER ISSUE OUT NOW



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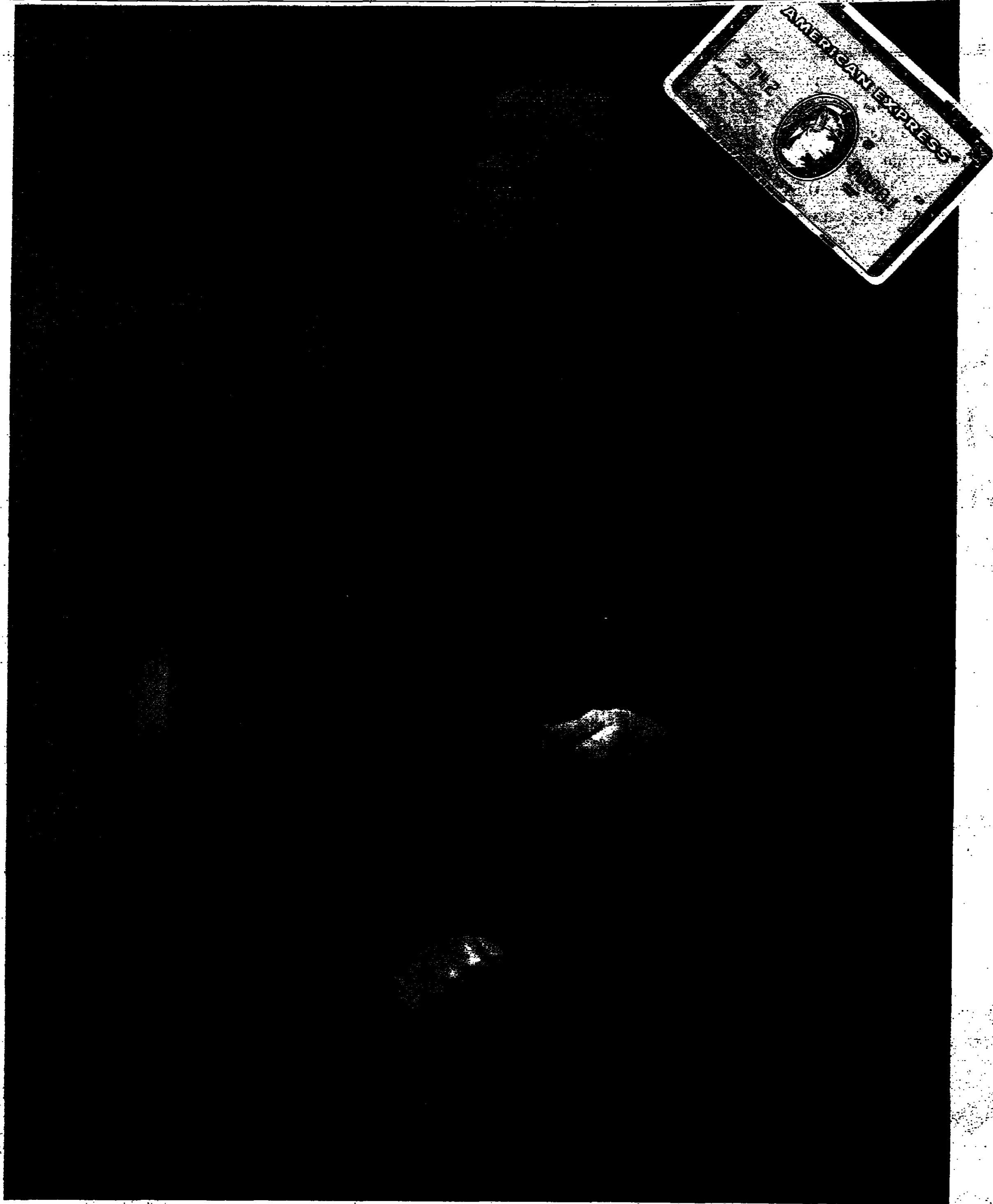
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Hire or buy at
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formal wear for men

Dean Street at Brown's
A few doors away, the newly opened South Molton Street branch of Next for Men is selling amethyst-flecked suits, jade green patterned sweaters and big black Italian leather jackets for men who want to put on the plummage.
Photographs by Harry Kerr
Christine Painell

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THE ARTS

Galleries: John Russell Taylor visits four exhibitions of Henri Matisse

Fascinating spiritual diary of a great colourist

Sculpture/Drawings
HaywardFifty Fine Prints
Lumley CazaletPrints and Drawings
Waddington

Think of Matisse and you think immediately of colour. From the earliest landscapes and still-lives, when he had hardly left his academic training behind, right through to the last extraordinary paper-cuts, the rich, glowing colours always seemed to be the primary consideration — the vibrations set up by putting this colour against that, the sheer joy Matisse first fully discovered in the brilliant Mediterranean sunlight and even more the dazzle and dapple of North Africa. So a Matisse exhibition virtually without colour sounds like a contradiction in terms. Especially when it is in fact two exhibitions the paths of which intersect at the Hayward until January 6, that devoted to The Sculpture of Henri Matisse, which has already been seen as part of the Edinburgh Festival, and its companion The Drawings of Henri Matisse, comprehending between them more than 220 pieces.

Despite the looming presence in the Tate Gallery of Matisse's largest and most ambitious sculpture, *The Back*, versions I to IV, which rework the same basic subject, a standing nude seen from behind, in broader and more abstracted terms between 1909 and 1930, we would not at once think of Matisse as a sculptor. Actually, if he is compared with two senior painters who did some sculpture, Degas and Renoir, he emerges as a more persistent and perhaps more seriously committed sculptor: Degas's few (though important) sculptures were done mainly for his own satisfaction and seen by almost no one during his lifetime; Renoir's, though unmistakably products of his imagination, were done at his direction by a young assistant after he was too crippled to paint or sculpt by himself. Matisse, on the other hand, began expressing himself in sculptural form in 1894, with a portrait medallion rather suggestive of the medieval Venetian, and sculpted intermittently, but reasonably frequently, until as late as 1950.

All the same there is in Matisse's sculpture, as in that of Degas, which the small pieces sometimes curiously resemble, a distinctively private feeling.

Richness of tone compensating for colour: *Reclining Nude with Arm behind Head* (charcoal, 1937)

Matisse certainly showed sculpture during his lifetime, starting in 1906, and to that extent took it with professional seriousness, but he did also say "I sculpted as a painter — I did not sculpt like a sculptor", and he can never have considered the sculptural work as in any way central to his oeuvre. More recently exaggerated claims have been made for it, some going so far as to declare him one of the most significant sculptors of the twentieth century. That is certainly excessive, but one can see the point of such a statement: because he was not really in his own estimation a sculptor, he was not limited by convention, did not even have to establish his competence by academic canons, and produced work of a liberating sketchy informality. On the other hand, we may also reasonably observe that he was much more innovative as a painter; the sculpture always lags some way behind stylistically, so that the final version of *The Back*, for instance, reaches

in 1930 only about as far as his pictorial style had arrived at 30 years before.

To state these limitations is not to deny the sculpture interest, however. The *Back* series, as well as being the most formal and, as it were, public of the pieces, still comes over as the most impressive. The contemporary series of evolving heads of *Jeanne*, five of them done over a much shorter period between 1910 and 1913, also shows Matisse's concentrated thought as he simplifies and gradually develops from the prettiness of the first, strong, unsparing statement of the last. Some of the others are little more than dimensional doodles, but even the tiniest and simplest, such as the *Small Torso* and the *Small Thin Torso* of 1929, have enough of the unmistakable quality of the paintings to leave us with little doubt that, whatever their limitations, only Matisse could have done them.

The drawings are a different matter. While the sculptures

mostly have a general relationship to the painting (one, the *Reclining Nude* of 1909, does appear in no fewer than nine paintings, so we may presume it had some special significance for him), the drawings present a much greater variety of relationships. Some of them obviously, are in the common run of painter's drawings, preliminary ideas for pictures or detailed observations intended for pictures — chips from the workbench. But, as well as producing many such, Matisse appears to have seen the drawing on occasion as a self-sufficient form in itself, and some of the drawings exhibited are unexpectedly sizeable and ambitious.

There are other evidences of the seriousness with which Matisse took the whole process of drawing. In and up to the Twenties he draws, whatever the medium, with astonishing ease, economy of effort and total directness. At the beginning of the Thirties he evidently does not suddenly lose all his

facility, but he seems driven to explore farther and farther into the nature of the drawn image, and so we get a long succession of charcoal drawings which, even when the final result is incredibly simple, bear evidence of reworking and reworking: lines are drawn only to be rubbed out, poses are changed, textures are tried out and rejected, until the paper resembles an intricate palimpsest through which a whole mental history can be read.

Funnily enough, when we see a whole series devoted to a particular theme — the "F-Theme and Variations" of a reclining woman, the "M" series of flowers and fruit on a table — the starting-point is always one of these much reworked charcoal drawings, as though in charcoal all the variations had to be done right on top of one another, then the pen-and-ink variations take off with no corrections whatever, each executed with dazzling speed and precision. These are evidently two versions of the

same process, and, if one slightly prefers the charcoal drawings, it is probably because of the richness and mystery, the slowness with which they give up their secrets. Did Frank Auerbach, I wonder, know these extraordinary works when he evolved his own highly individual technique of draw and erase and draw again?

And, true enough, until the very end of the show, when a little simple colour finally intrudes in the very late *Blue Nudes* and the *Aerobats* in paper collage, we have been quite unconscious of colour's absence. Right from his firm academic beginnings Matisse was a superb draughtsman, in whatever style he chose to adopt, and this goes for the boldly simplified early nudes, the wonderfully crisp portrait studies like the *Massine* of 1920, the tender yet quite unsentimental drawings of pretty girls in exotic clothes of the late Twenties, or the final works when the old man's hand was not capable of earlier subtleties, but his eye and his imagination were as powerfully engaged as ever.

In the charcoal the richness of tone in any case compensates for colour in any important sense, these drawings are coloured. In the ink drawings, we can appreciate the felicities of his line in a way we are distracted from in the paintings. And, going through the show chronologically, we get a very distinct impression which Matisse himself confirmed when he said that by the Thirties drawing had become his most personal, private side, while painting was mainly for the public, and therefore in a sense what was expected of him.

These drawings are, apart from anything else, a sort of spiritual diary, and one of the most fascinating in modern art.

The two exhibitions are a partial fulfilment of the promise in the introduction to the catalogue of the Arts Council's big 1968 Matisse exhibition at the Hayward, which explained that the drawings, sculptures and graphics excluded from that would eventually be given a show of their own. The graphics are still waiting, but meanwhile to coincide with the Hayward shows Waddington have Prints and Drawings by Matisse (until November 10) and Lumley Cazalet have until November 9 Fifty Fine Prints, including several of the Twenties lithographs of odalisques and other scenes ranging in time from 1903 to 1930. Satisfying snacks, to be sure, but we still want the chance to gorg ourselves on the whole graphic oeuvre.

John Russell Taylor

Music in London
Sleepers wakeLPO/Tennstedt
Festival Hall/Radio 3

What can sometimes be a somnolent Sunday afternoon audience was roused to understandable enthusiasm by the time Klaus Tennstedt brought the London Philharmonic Orchestra to a powerful resolution of Schubert's Ninth Symphony at the end. It had also shown enjoyment of Jorge Bolet's thoughtful solo playing in Schumann's Piano Concerto earlier. His performance was the antithesis of what might have been expected from a virtuoso hitherto perhaps best known here for his commanding brilliance in Liszt.

Schumann always said he could never write "a concerto for the virtuoso", and it would be interesting to know if Mr Bolet ever met and talked to Clara Schumann's pupil, Adelina de Lara, who died in 1961. What she had to say about her teacher's advice to play the concerto "very calmly, peacefully and peacefully", yet without denying its more impassioned moments, characterized much of this performance in its moderation and restrained sentiment.

The pianist was quoted on this page last Saturday as favouring a wider range of keyboard colour than is often heard today, but the difficulty is that the acoustic properties of the Festival Hall do not

encourage it in such music as Schumann's. Nevertheless he was able to sensitize the piano's tone to some degree in a magically expressive account of the first movement; cadenza after a subdued opening in the conversational exchanges with the orchestra in the intermezzo movement, and in almost waltzing through the rhythmically ambiguous finale.

There was nothing ambiguous in the style of the orchestral playing either in its partnership during the concerto, or in the Schubert symphony later, which was given an exhilarating performance that drew our attention to its spirit rather than its length, heavenly or otherwise. Mr Tennstedt, in any case, favoured none of the optional repeats except what is necessary for the scherzo movement, where his shaping of the difficult trio as a heartfelt hymn was superbly done.

But there was a sense of secure judgment in his approach from the moment he began the introductory andante at a pace more walking than strolling, followed by a second movement at the exact tempo of a military quick march. The finale was perhaps unduly relentless in its vigour, but it brought peculiar credit on "the" fine brass chording apparent throughout the programme, and on the sonority and warmth of the cello body among the orchestral strings.

Noel Goodwin

soprano Tina Kiberg from Denmark, the jury showed an encouraging preference for imagination over efficiency, sensibility over stamina. Ms Kiberg's high placing undoubtedly came from a recognition of the sheer reserves of her incisive, strongly focused soprano, as revealed in Tatiana's Letter Scene; and her Special Prize for Concert Singing from a respect for the high intelligence which directed her Schoenberg and Sibelius songs.

The very presence of the other two finalists, the Scottish bass William Mackie (third) and the Korean soprano Young-Hee Kim (fourth), posed disturbing questions as to the standard of entry and, indeed, the function of the teachers and coaches who prepare the singers in between rounds.

Mr Mackie's operatic offerings (King Philip and Don Basilio) showed earnestness of intent, strength of rapport, and toughness of vocal muscle still in search of focus and interpretative guidance. Neither he nor Ms Kim displayed any really adequate sense of style in their songs, and Ms Kim's ill-chosen Bellini aria from *Capriccio* only emphasized the construction of her distressingly over-strained, under-developed technique.

Hilary Finch

Chillingarian's intonation slipped a couple of times than was acceptable, that was amply compensated for by the penetration of much else in his playing, and the matching of phrasing with the second violinist, Mark Butler, in the falling sequences of the finale's development, was well judged. But surely no one still believes that the last note is marked with a diminuendo, any more than the last note of the C major Symphony? It is an often misunderstood and misinterpreted accent.

Schubert seems to suit this quartet's flowing style and sweet, ample sound. Mozart and Bartók present more problems, while Mozart's E flat Quartet was full of good things, and the relaxed energy seemed to suit the first movement, I longed for a leaner, clearer texture in the dissonances of the Andante. And the Bartók was quite wrong: he needs warmth, but also a fierce focus to that warmth. Even though the playing was accurate and brisk, the intensity of feeling came out sounding sloppy and loose.

Nicholas Kenyon

Rock

Dream Syndicate
Marquee

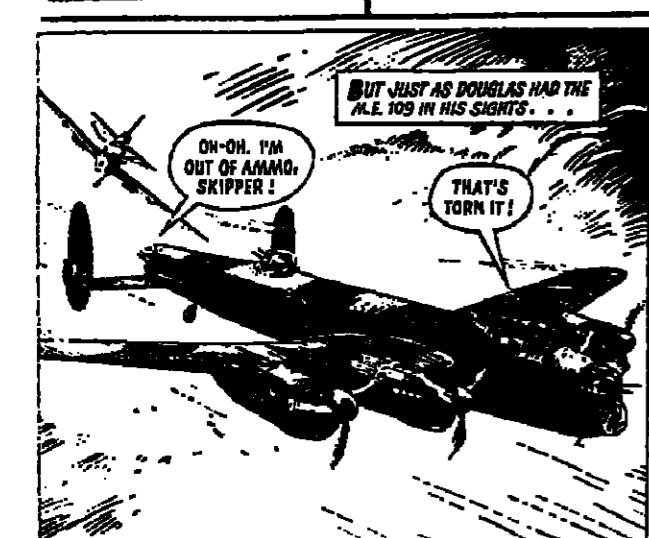
Guitar-based American rock has had many detractors in the past. Punk's aftermath made such music unwelcome, ridiculing it for sterility and reaction. Yet once punk's fearless charm had worn thin, an audience reemerged, armed with the promise of a new generation of Stateside rock bands. This year has seen the acceptance of the countrified REM, the radical Black Flag and the acidic Rain Parade, all vital in their own way. The bottle may look familiar but the vintage smells appealing again.

Unfortunately, California's The Dream Syndicate only remind one of where so many Seventies American bands went wrong. Their apathetic presentation and one-paced music are a throwback to those awful white blues bands for whom competence was enough. They are doomed to languish in the underground.

Led by the rhythm guitarist Steve Wynn, Dream Syndicate evoke little joy in their sound and do not have the power to sway when they rejoice in

Max Bell

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SPIEGEL v. NOW! MAGAZINE

AUGSTEIN v. GOLDSMITH

Plaintiffs

**Spiegel Verlag Rudolf Augstein
GmbH & Co KG
Rudolf Augstein**

Defendants

**Sir James Goldsmith
Cavenham Communications Limited
Anthony Shrimpsley**

In the High Court of Justice, Queen's Bench Division, on 8 October 1984, the following agreed statement was read out:

Mr. John Wilmers QC - Counsel for the Plaintiffs

My Lord, I with my Learned friends Mr Charles Gray and Mr Andrew Monson represent the Plaintiffs who are the owners and publisher of the West German weekly magazine *Der Spiegel*. My Learned friends Lord Rawlinson, Mr Andrew Bateson, Mr James Price and Mr Mark Warby represent the Defendants Sir James Goldsmith, Cavenham Communications Limited and Mr Anthony Shrimpsley.

On the 21st day of January, 1981, Sir James Goldsmith delivered a speech to the Media Committee of the Conservative Party in the House of Commons which was subsequently published, *inter alia*, in *Now!* magazine, edited by Anthony Shrimpsley.

This speech dealt with Soviet propaganda and the systematic manipulation of the Western media by certain organs of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Sir James went on to describe the three major organisations used for this purpose and which report to the Politburo in Moscow: the International Department headed by Boris Ponomarev; the International Information Department headed by Leonid Zamiatin and the KGB controlled Soviet propaganda organisation called Service A which is part of the KGB's First Chief Directorate. Service A plans, coordinates and supports secret operations which are designed to back up overt Soviet propaganda.

As an example, Sir James made reference to information provided by General Jan Sejna, a former high official of the Czechoslovak government, and former Secretary of the Czechoslovak ruling party's Defence Committee, who defected in 1968. Sir James stated "General Sejna, the high-ranking Czech intelligence defector, admitted that the campaign by the German news magazine *Der Spiegel* to discredit Franz Josef Strauss was orchestrated by the KGB".

It is to this reference that the Plaintiffs have taken exception in that they felt that it implied that the magazine was under the control of the KGB, knowingly employ journalists who are Communist intelligence agents and in fact are a KGB front organisation. My clients were concerned to refute and deny any such suggestions and to ensure that their journalistic and editorial independence is not in question.

Lord Rawlinson QC - Counsel for the Defendants

Sir James' position is that in pursuance of their policies, the Soviets conduct massive and continuous propaganda campaigns both overt and covert - the

former through overtly controlled Communist media throughout the world, the latter consisting of the dissemination and planting of stories, many of which are based on forgeries and deliberate falsehoods known as "disinformation".

The ultimate object of the campaigns is the undermining of free Western societies and political systems. In particular they aim to promote ideas, individuals and governments helpful to Soviet strategy and conversely to discredit those hostile to the interests of Communism.

In pursuance of their aims the Soviets make use of unwitting Western media. In addition to the overtly controlled Communist press - the value of which is limited since the sources are publicly known - there is a major and continuous effort to plant propaganda covertly through well placed agents of influence who themselves may be either conscious or unconscious of the role that they are playing. The media thus used are not intended to realise that they are participating in KGB orchestrated campaigns.

It is Sir James' position that in pursuance of these policies, the Soviets made a conscious decision to seek to discredit the West German politician Dr. Franz Josef Strauss and mounted a campaign of defamation, disinformation and provocation against him. Franz Josef Strauss was Minister of Defence in Chancellor Adenauer's government when he made a speech in the Bundestag calling for the deployment on German soil of U.S. controlled nuclear weapons so as to counterbalance the growing Soviet threat. It is Sir James' position that against that background the Soviets decided to make use in that campaign of the fact that *Der Spiegel* was well known as opposing Dr. Strauss' political views and regularly published articles expressing that opposition.

In support of his case Sir James had arranged to call witnesses from this country, the USA and West Germany who would have testified as to Soviet policy in general and to the special role and organisational structure of Soviet covert propaganda. In addition Sir James would have called high level Soviet and Soviet bloc defectors, who in their former capacity as officers of the KGB or satellite intelligence services, had themselves been involved in disinformation and penetration of Western media including the recruitment of Western agents of influence, among them journalists. They would have given evidence of a number of instances of Soviet "active measures".

More specifically certain of these high level officials (who have since defected to the West) would have given evidence of meetings at which plans were approved to seek to discredit Dr. Strauss and to use *Der Spiegel* in the manner I have indicated.

Such witnesses would have testified to the fact that the vast majority of the Western media which are used do not know that they are being so used and further that an important part of the planning of such operations is to ensure that the publications remain unaware of the source of the material which is supplied to them and that most of the individuals concerned do not know that they are ultimately serving Soviet purposes.

Finally, Sir James would have called General Sejna who has sworn an affidavit confirming that he made the statements quoted by Sir James and to which the Plaintiffs have objected.

It was and remains Sir James' position that many Western publications were and are unwittingly used by the Soviets in their campaigns conducted by the KGB and other Soviet organisations. So in Sir James' view, *Der Spiegel*, in common with other Western publications, can themselves fairly be described as victims of KGB propaganda techniques.

I am happy to state publicly on behalf of all the Defendants, as was indicated before these proceedings began, that it was never intended by Sir James to imply that the Plaintiffs or their paper were controlled by or cooperated with Soviet Intelligence or knowingly employed any journalist who was a KGB agent.

Mr. John Wilmers QC - Counsel for the Plaintiffs

My Lord, in the result my clients now take the view that it is unnecessary for them to proceed any further with this action. They have of course not seen any of the Defendants' evidence, but they fully accept that broadly speaking Soviet Intelligence seeks to operate in the way stated by my Learned friend, although they themselves are not conscious of having been used in the manner mentioned by Sir James Goldsmith. My clients are conscious of the dangers to press freedom posed by Soviet covert propaganda.

I am happy to say that the parties, upon the basis of this agreed statement, have agreed that the action should be withdrawn.

In the circumstances all that remains is for me to ask your Lordship for leave to withdraw the record.



THE TIMES DIARY

Left-handed Bowman

"Crackers!", wrote an angry Mrs Thatcher to Bow Group chairman Michael Lengens this weekend after he had accused her of running out of steam. She would have been even angrier had she known that not so very long this self-appointed guardian of Tory tenets was, albeit briefly, a Labour Party member. According to Oxford City Labour Party minutes, his membership application was approved on September 19, 1977, when he was a student at Trinity College. "I really can't remember that," Lengens protested yesterday - and who can blame him? It is not the sort of thing one wants dredged up when one is on the list of approved Conservative candidates.

Voice over

Envious glances will have been exchanged in the BBC radio newsroom yesterday at *The Times* interview with the Archbishop of Canterbury. When the row over the Bishop of Durham's sermon broke, the BBC sent a reporter to interview Dr Runcie at a service in Canterbury. The reporter duly returned with his scoop. "Will you discipline Dr Jenkins?" asked the reporter on tape. "I think you have a rather exaggerated idea of my influence," was the reply. The BBC's religious affairs correspondent, Rosemary Harthill, piped up that this did not sound like Dr Runcie's voice. So who was it? Yesterday the Dean of Peterhouse, Dr Edward Norman, admitted the microphone had been "pushed in front of him. "I thought afterwards the chap may have mistaken who I was," he told me.

Poles apart

Via a circuitous route, from Poland comes an open letter to Arthur Scargill from the Solidarity underground newspaper *Rozborki*. Solidarity, supported by the British Government but condemned by Scargill as "an anti-socialist organisation which desires the overthrow of a Socialist state", is clearly perplexed. The letter expresses support for striking British miners and downswings the coal exports being made to Britain by the Jaruzelski régime. It continues: "If Thatcher is getting along so well with Jaruzelski, it is a great time to make logical conclusions. That is why we hope that in the name of workers' solidarity you will reverse your unfriendly position". And condemn a true socialist state? A tricky one, eh, Arthur?

Downcast

Employees of R & A Young, an open-cast mining company in County Durham, managed a grim smile at Derwent District Council's demand that their coal storage yard should close on planning grounds. The enforcement order - threatening 40 jobs - came in an envelope stamped: "The best industrial incentives are in Derwentside".

BARRY FANTONI



"You'll be safe now, we've done a major reconstruction of the report"

Begin was here

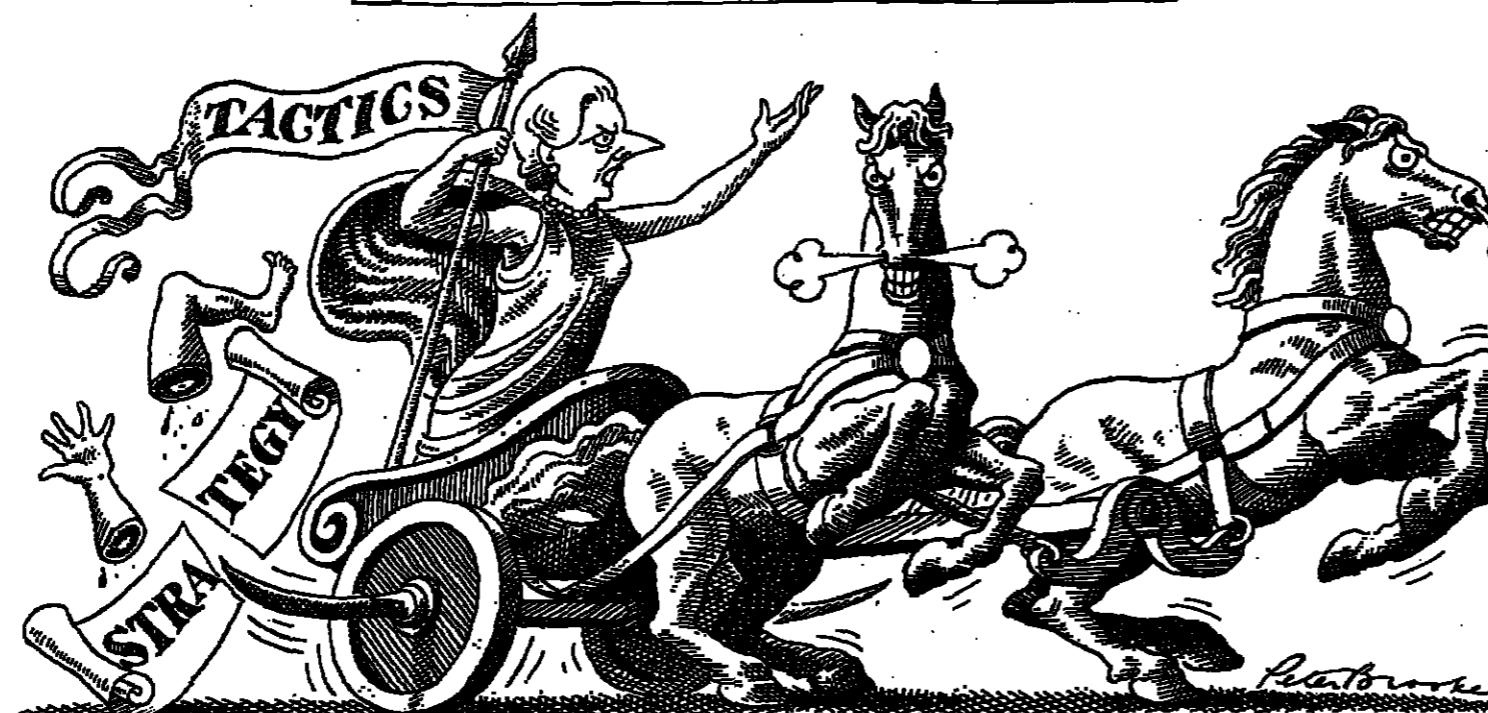
The Tate Gallery has bowed to pressure from the Board of Deputies of British Jews and removed a controversial painting from its current exhibition by the East German artist Pencz. The Board was outraged by Pencz's "Documents", which had the words "Siegler murderer" painted beneath the Star of David. The Tate at first said that the trustees could not exercise censorship over works of art, but when the Board's objections were explained to Pencz, he agreed to its removal. The slogan, he said, merely represented graffiti he had seen. "Documents" has now been replaced by two milder works.

Tubby-thumper

Tatler journalist Craig Brown has got a nerve. In November, Heimann will publish his *Marsh Marlowe Letters*, a literary spoof casting Lord Weidenfeld, chairman of the rival publishing house, as an absurd egotist compiling a collection of his correspondence, most of which has been to solicitors and printers. So, Tubby, as Brown calls him, employs a trick to elicit usable replies from people like Norman Mailer, Edna O'Brien, Enoch Powell and the Queen - after all, Tubby points out, when he picked up his gearbag, he "virtually gave away" a couple of his firm's books to Her Majesty. Weidenfeld apparently takes Brown's flight of fancy in good part. Which is nice of him: it was not so long ago that he published one of Brown's efforts himself.

PHS

Think the unthinkable while there is still time to think at all. A government's IQ drops when it's under pressure, and by then it's too late!



Needed now: a Tory national plan

by Sir John Hoskyns

rule of law. All these interact to produce a further condition, social stability, which depends largely on the recognition of the individual's "unwritten contract" with the state, and the existence of an accepted code of behaviour to his fellow men.

Direct intervention to try to make the economy more productive or to buy social acquiescence invariably upsets several of these conditions, producing damaging side effects which may persist for generations, consuming increasing amounts of ministers' time and taxpayers' money. Post-war governments prior to 1979 intervened constantly, while neglecting the seven key conditions.

Systems are total. They cannot be snipped into little pieces to make them more intelligible, because, in Lenin's words, everything is connected to everything else. Living systems are also disobedient. Governments cannot "run" a country or even "manage" an economy. All they can try to do is to maintain a socio-economic system which has the organic capacity to adapt to change without disintegrating.

Our present predicament is the consequence of an accumulation of artificially delayed economic adjustments which must finally be faced, all at once, in potentially catastrophic form. Inflation, slow growth, persistent unemployment are all symptoms of a structurally deformed system. None of them can be directly altered in any lasting sense, any more than the speed of a car can be changed by moving the speedometer.

In Britain's market economy, material and social progress are created and funded by the applied intelligence and energy of some 26 million people in the working population. The market economy has proved to be the best - some would say the only - system by which a population can cooperatively exploit its brains, skills, inventions, labour and savings. To function properly, requires seven conditions: adequate public services, a tolerable tax burden, an added value, a tax system which does not distort choice, competition, freedom of contract, a stable currency and the

elements of systems thinking, like those of strategy, are not particularly abstract. Once grasped, they are obvious. But applying them to real life requires considerable effort. As Clausewitz said, "Strategy is simple, but not easy". Such methods are even harder to apply in Whitehall, which over the years has inclined to the view that, since politicians never have any idea where they are trying to get to, there's really no point in working out how to get there.

Where should the Government be trying to go? It should be aiming for

a "profile" which experience (world-wide, not insular) suggests is compatible with economic growth and financial and social stability. The key economic elements in this profile might be: total public spending as a percentage of GDP; the total tax burden as a percentage of added value; the structure and effect of the tax and welfare systems and their interaction; the percentage of the working population employed in central and local government and the public services; the measurable quality and relevance of education; competition policy in the private and state industry sector and the labour and capital markets; the financial and legal deterrents to business start-ups, hiring and expansion.

The list is obvious enough. The question is whether the Government has long-term objectives expressed in such a form, or indeed any hard-edged objectives at all. The perfect profile will never be attainable, but we can be sure that, if we are far enough away from it, then relative decline will continue, while ministers vainly exhort businessmen to save their bacon by trying harder.

The strategic stepping stones to such an objective cannot be culled from a typical manifesto shopping list. To have any meaning, they will need to be set out in network form (which at present only the younger and brighter civil servants will understand and would never dare to try on their superiors).

The process of developing objectives and strategy will require people to "think the unthinkable". It is commonplace nowadays to say that this is what think-tanks are for. But it may not be understood why that should indeed be one of the things they do.

Thinking the unthinkable requires the deliberate removal of assumed constraints - political, financial, temporal - which would otherwise weaken the imagination and cloud analysis. There is nothing naive about such an exercise. The constraints can always be reimposed later. But their temporary absence makes the thinking more vigorous: and as a result some of the constraints may turn out to be less immovable than at first thought.

Ask the fundamental questions, however far-fetched, at the outset. Think the unthinkable while there is still time to think at all. Like everyone else, a government's IQ drops when it's under pressure and by then it's too late.

Fundamental questions are seldom asked inside Whitehall, because they often appear naive. They are dismissed, not by reasoned argument, but by massed knowledge about the status quo before we start anyone thinking. We therefore have to ask them outside, because asking simple questions can help to uncover the complicated ones.

The more politically difficult the stepping stones, the more tempted government will be to do all its thinking in private. Nothing could be more ill-advised. Major change will require a new consensus, whose terms have not yet evolved beyond political platitudes. Winning that consensus will take years.

Open discussion of contentious issues is the best way to make people listen. Telling the whole truth is the only way to gain the necessary trust. But it also requires hard work to achieve total comprehension of what the truth actually is. In short, public discussion of the strategy turns out to be the key element in that strategy, which is why Whitehall's present secrecy conventions are an absolute bar to any economic miracle for Britain.

Strategic thinking is now fairly common as an aid to leadership in the much simpler world of business. It will not guarantee success. It cannot prevent nasty surprises for ministers any more than for businessmen. But experience suggests that it is better than making it up as you go along. Government, aptly described by Sir Leo Pliatzky as "the management of dilemmas", is incomparably more difficult than business. But its very difficulty is often used as an excuse for doing less strategic thinking rather than more.

Those who argue, as Conservative politicians often do, that "governments can do very little", or that such elaborate schemes smack of a new National Plan, simply reveal their own lack of thought. Our present situation is precisely the result of deterministic intervention of the National Plan type, done in bits and pieces by governments of both parties. Together they have demonstrated just how much government can do. For they amount to a gigantic accidental strategy that has relegated Britain from the number two position in the world to economic obscurity and the brink of tribal warfare in less than 40 years.

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The author, now director-general of the Institute of Directors, was of the 10 Downing Street Policy Unit, 1979-82.

Filling the Kremlin vacuum: Richard Owen on the options facing the central committee

After the medals, a golden handshake for Chernenko?

To show that he is not merely carrying out ceremonial duties (as some had begun to suggest), he made a long, thoughtful and forward-looking speech to the Writers' Union, combining an attack on the US with a justification of ideological orthodoxy in the arts. Last Friday, in a speech given prominently in *Pravda* and on television, he addressed the People's Control - a national inspectorate - to demand tougher measures against corruption, embezzlement and the abuse of power.

On the other hand, every television appearance reinforces the impression that Chernenko's breathing difficulties, attributed to heart and lung disease, are getting worse, and even some Soviet officials are embarrassed.

The speeches in the Writers' Union and the People's Control were marathon performances but took their toll. Russians and foreign residents alike are now waiting to see how Chernenko stands up to the rigours of the annual November 7 parade, which normally lasts two hours and is held in sub-zero temperatures.

Soviet officials point out that the Soviet leadership is collective, so that decisions are taken regardless of the health of the leader. Up to a point this is true, especially at the moment, when the president and general secretary is widely regarded as sick and relatively ineffective. Power is in the hands of a group of septuagenarians of whom Chernenko, ironically, is the youngest at 73. Nikolai Tikhonov, the Prime Minister, is 79, and Ustinov and Gromyko are both 75.

Nowadays, no doubt, Lenin would be seen on television, as Chernenko has been for the past few weeks. Since he reappeared after a long summer absence, Chernenko has handed medals to cosmonauts and Politburo members, and has had medals handed to him by Marshal Ustinov, the defence minister. He has received a Greek communist and the leader of South Yemen.

Phillip Whitehead

What Thatcher will not say

It is not the words, it is the spaces between the words, 'the things unsaid. Much has been made of the paragraphs left out of the Labour leader's speech at Blackpool. Less is known of the paragraphs which will be discarded from the Prime Minister's speech at Brighton. This column wishes to preserve them for posterity.

"Mr Chairman, we have now enjoyed five years of power. No government for 20 years has enjoyed so long a tenure of a secure parliamentary majority. It is a time for reflection, not rhetoric. In 1979 I said that we shall have to learn again to be one nation, or one day we shall be no nation, and as I entered Downing Street I recommended the citation of the words of St Francis: 'Where there is discord, may we bring harmony. Where there is despair, may we bring hope'. Let it never be said that the lady is not for learning. Let us look beyond the travails of our opponents to the truth about ourselves. Have we become one nation once again?

"We won a second term, a famous victory, but as Lord Bruce-Gardyne, one of my ministers then, has pointed out in his thoughtful book this week, by any electoral yardstick we had a wretched tale to tell on 9 June 1983. For every 10 men and women out of work when the nation last polled in 1979, 26 now shared their plight. The economy had not grown in the interval, it had shrunk, and in the case of manufacturing industry, shrunk dramatically.

"Instead of cutting taxes, as the Tory manifesto had pledged to do in 1979, the government had increased the total tax burden (including national insurance) on all except the well-to-do. Now, 15 months into our second term, unemployment is rising still, at record levels, industry is suffering the fall-out from the coal strike, and the Bank of England forecasts that the 'recovery' we have

will wind down next year.

"So I say to my ministers: the test to which we submit you is the toughness, not toadiness. Toughness to tell me, and our great party, what it may not wish to hear. The toughness that looks at what we have done to the areas of massive unemployment and knows that despair interacts with industrial strife and urban unrest. The honesty that understands how hollow is our talk of democratic rights if they can only be selectively enjoyed. We know now that they matter not just within the NUM but in London or Cheltenham, where we, the champions of the courts, seem not to abide their verdict when it goes against us."

"The integrity which declines to cast a smug embrace of understanding around the foolish remarks of Mr Leslie Curtis, when any attempt to pull the police into the blue

Roger Scruton

King Arthur's real crime

For the High Court to proceed against Arthur Scargill for contempt is one of the most glaring of the many absurdities in the present conflict. Mr Scargill is above the law, and it is ridiculous to suppose that the law should be applied to him - as ridiculous as to suppose that the law should be applied to the Queen.

If the High Court were to take seriously the nonsensical suggestion that Scargill is a subject of the Crown, then it should be serving a writ, not for contempt, but for sedition. This common law offence covers three crimes - sedition, seditious utterance, and conspiracy to act in furtherance of a seditious intention - and it is arguable that, had a mere subject behaved like Scargill, he would be guilty of all of them. The sedition intention - which is a necessary ingredient in each offence - was defined by Mr Justice Stephen as "an intention to bring into hatred or contempt, or to excite disaffection against, the person of the Sovereign, or the government and Constitution of the United Kingdom as by law established, or either House of Parliament, or the administration of justice, or to excite the common law of England, but in the violent overthrow of the power that sustains it. Too many people share that belief, and too much instinctive disorder has been unleashed on behalf of it, for Scargill to be treated now as a subject of the Crown. He has the hero's disdain towards things by law established.

On any natural understanding of the events of the last few months, Mr Scargill has harboured a seditious purpose, and on any natural interpretation, his purpose has been achieved. The nation is divided, the miners also divided, and enmity and hatred have been let loose in quantities to which our constitution is unaccustomed, and for which our police are unprepared. Nor is there any hope of an early relief, now that the bigots of the Labour Party have joined their voices to the raucous chorus of destruction.

But Scargill is above the law. His contempt for the judiciary is natural in a man who believes that justice resides, not in the patient exercise of the common law of England, but in the violent overthrow of the power that sustains it. Too many people share that belief, and too much instinctive disorder has been unleashed on behalf of it, for Scargill to be treated now as a subject of the Crown. He has the hero's disdain towards things by law established.

The only solution is to transport him to a place where his ideal of justice is enacted, where the "dictatorship of the proletariat" has been extinguished forever the power of the ruling class, where he will not be bothered by the whims of an independent judiciary, and where all trade unionists will automatically obey the instructions that are issued by their leadership.

Such places exist, and Mr Scargill has been loud in praise of them. It would surely be no injustice to compel him to reside in one of them. Not only would he then be able to take up a citizenship and an allegiance more suited to his ardent temperament, he would also be relieved forever of the intolerable sights of exploitation that greet him every day in the dark world of capitalist oppression. And in order that his departure should be arranged with every appearance of legitimacy, the proposal should be put to a national referendum, in which everyone could vote, even the miners, who, thanks to Scargill, have not so far voted on the matter that concerns them.

The violence of the picket line is not merely the spontaneous ex-

corner can only aid those insurrectionists who do want to see them converted into Cossacks. The ability to understand that the law which keeps the picket household because it assumes he may break it is seen as the same law which is never used against the insurance fraudster and the commodity shark.

"You will have seen our lead in the polls. Given where this nation stands, it is no small achievement. But again I urge reflection. Let us not forget those who, in Lord Bruce-Gardyne's striking phrase, do not 'come within the gate', simply because they are at present a minority. If we so alienate a proportion of our fellow citizens that they turn to class warfare and a rejection of the due process of Parliament and law, who will the gainers be? There are those who will say that we can turn it to some purpose, with Scargill's head served up on a lolly dish by Sastchi and Sastchi. Yet we have already in the United Kingdom a terrible lesson in political alienation.

"We need to feel no kinship with the law, or those who enforce it, and little more with the institutions of the state, it takes only a determined minority within that minority to wreak havoc with the community as a whole. There are many in this country today whom you would see as without the gate. They share neither our advantages nor our assumptions. And yet it is their island too, their community, their traditions, their lives blighted by unemployment for which redundancy pay and social security can be no palliative.

"We have asked them for five long years to bear these things, to swim along on the cold tide of subsistence, because things would change. But to them the distant shore recedes. Things are not better, not even much the same.

"Is it not time that we, who exhort them to learn, to adjust, to travel hopefully, should do the same? There will be those among you who counsel a different course, who say that the dole is too abundant, the welfare too generous and the law too lax, though I have never heard such views expressed about personal or capital tax allowances.

"We cannot test the social fabric to destruction. We need to bring harmony instead of discord, hope instead of despair, to those who may not be our kind of people, but are our people just the same...

The lesson is there all right, but my information is that these thoughts will be discarded from the leader's address, to make way for another five minutes of standing ovation.

The author was Labour MP for Derby North, 1970-83.

The author is editor of the Salisbury Review.



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HAND-TO-MOUTH LEADERSHIP

The Archbishop of Canterbury's comments in *The Times* yesterday on the social and political scene in Britain were inchoate and unfocused. Yet they reflect the kind of criticism which is felt by very many people in the country about the Government's handling of affairs and which will be directed at it by some of its own followers at the Conservative Conference in Brighton this week. This is particularly true of Dr Runcie's reflections on unemployment. Having begun by saying that an archbishop should "stick to principles" and deal with attitudes, issue warnings and stimulate thought, which was presumably intended to disclaim any intention of getting into the detailed arguments of policy, Dr Runcie delivered himself of a muddled if not a tendentious non sequitur.

"Economic growth, better living standards, higher pay for those in employment... are all self-evidently worth aiming at; but if the human consequences of such aims mean unemployment on an unprecedented scale, poverty, bureaucracy, despair about the future of some communities, inequitable sharing of the sacrifice called for, then the objectives must be called in question." It was, he said, "the efficiency versus compassion argument", which is exactly how very many ordinary people see it but which is also precisely what it is not.

For the Archbishop missed out one of the most important factors in constructing his detailed list of current economic phenomena: he omitted inflation. Yet to offer a formulation in which the unemployment of some people is contrasted with economic growth and the higher living standards of others in terms that suggest simple cause and effect, and without mentioning the aftermath of extreme inflation is politically naive. Of course, it is true that the pressure for high wages in one place diminishes job opportunities in another. Yet it is impossible to discuss unemployment credibly without acknowledging that it is in significant measure the consequence of a necessary shaking of inflation out of the system. It is a pity, therefore, that Dr Runcie did not once mention inflation, or address his mind to the question what would have happened to society, and what increase might have occurred in the violence he rightly condemned, if the Government had not made the reduction of inflation its priority, even though employment has had to suffer in the process.

Yet the fact that Dr Runcie's observations were illogical does not diminish their potency. For one thing, he is Archbishop, and people increasingly look to the utterances of the episcopate as

much to see what support can be gained for their own political attitudes as for spiritual guidance. For another, he voices the instinctive reactions of many who have already forgotten what a terrible rupture of society would have resulted from inflation had the Government failed to tackle it.

That the Government is as vulnerable as it is to the criticism that lay before the lines of Dr Runcie's remarks is, however, largely its own fault and a great deal of the blame must thus attach to Mrs Thatcher personally. She is respected for her strength of will, which leads her too often to assume that the repetition of a few simple and true slogans is enough to get the message across. It is not enough.

On unemployment in particular, the Government has seemed so fearful of appearing to give ammunition to the cause of neo-Keynesian demand management that it has hardly dared to voice convincingly its concern for those without work, let alone concentrate on what it could do to help to release jobs by removing some of the rigidities from the labour market which price jobs out of existence. Nor has it done all it could to provide training for skills where there are many vacancies or to use tax changes to promote service-employment. Instead, it has been content to argue that economic recovery would suffice to bring employment down and now that this has proved wrong it has been wrong-footed.

It has also been a government whose talk has consistently been tougher than its actions so that it has got the worst of both worlds. It has given the impression of having slashed the welfare services in aid of reducing taxation whereas social spending has risen, and taxation with it including the taxation of groups poorer than the miners who must contribute to pay to keep uneconomic pits open.

The Government is vulnerable in much the same way over the miners' strike. In the earlier stages it was right to try to keep its distance on the ground that this was a strictly industrial dispute between the two sides of the industry. But as Mr Scargill turned it into a political dispute by using violence to destroy the Government and disregard the constitution, the Government was brought into it willy-nilly. It was at that stage that Mrs Thatcher should have given leadership by explaining to the nation much more clearly the constitutional as well as the political issues that were at stake. It was then that the Government should have been much more direct in encouraging the use of the available law, civil and criminal, against illegal acts by striking miners.

It is not enough for Mrs

SCREEN GLADIATORS

Long gone is the era of "lazy shave" that cosmetic preparation whose absence was blamed by Mr Nixon for his unattractive appearance during the first televised presidential debate. Both Mr Reagan, as befits the former presenter of General Electric Theater, and Mr Mondale demonstrated their mastery on Sunday night of the outward appearances required by television: they were clean-cut and never missed a cue. The interests of show business were served. But so were those of democracy. Despite the limitations of a question-and-answer format, this was a revealing episode.

Cajoled by his advisers to sharpen his style, Mr Mondale came out fighting. The president, by contrast, hesitated, justifying those of his aides who have kept him from direct contact with the press. Here, against the odds, was a lively if indirect guide to the qualities of mind and character required by the Oval Office — certainly as good a guide as that exhausting round of "photo opportunities" that nowadays passes for campaign-

ing. To hear candidates for the most powerful elected office on earth mutually affirming not just their belief in but their daily communication with the deity was a vivid reminder of America's religiosity — an element in the national make-up which America's friends, mesmerized by her material progress, often ignore.

According to the instant pollsters, it was a debate Mr Mondale "won". And perhaps he deserved to, when once again the president stood on a public platform and promised to uphold expenditures which will have to be minutely questioned in any sincere bid to reduce federal outlays and cut the central government deficit. It is, however, unlikely that Mr Mondale's debating performance will benefit his prospects: the gap revealed in polls of voters' intentions begins to look well-nigh unbridgeable.

What it ought to do is this. It ought to tell American voters when next month they come to pull their levers not to allow Mr

enforced (They have, I understand, been accepted by the Synod).

Take the case at the moment in Lincolnshire, where diocesan authorities allow a church containing two major medieval monuments — one internationally famous amongst specialists — to become derelict and refuse either to declare it redundant, as the system requires, or even to take elementary precautions to protect its contents from weather or vandals.

The existing system does not work as it ought to because the Church has not really got the collective will to make it work, and I have no doubt that state control will eventually come, but only after a lot of damage has been done. Most people would regret this, because there is a feeling that however incompetent the Church may be she still ought to be responsible for her own — as an inadequate but still loving mother for her children — and that state control might produce indifference of another, and possibly worse, kind.

Protecting the churches

From Mr Claude Blair
Sir, Your blandly complacent statement in your second leader on Friday (September 28) that the Church of England's "record from the point of view of conservation is not such as to undermine confidence" does rather make one wonder where you go for information: is it perhaps that your deservedly high social status prevents you from discussing such matters with anyone below the rank of dean?

In fact, I doubt if there is a single person in the country deeply involved with the problems of the conservation of churches who has real confidence — the majority I suspect have no confidence at all — in the way in which the Church deals in general with conservation matters, or has the slightest hope that the recommendations of the Faculty Jurisdiction Commission will be properly

reagan's voluminous coat-tails to trail into the House of Representatives and the Senate Republicans in numbers sufficient to upset today's rough proportions. Mr Reagan is, without a doubt, an inspirational leader, able by his demeanour, his qualities of reassurance to transmit optimism, even into economic life. He seems to demonstrate, in defiance of the economic rationalists, that political leadership can create a mood conducive to growth. It could be that Mr Reagan's continuing presence in the White House is essential for buoyancy in Wall Street and on the shop floor. But a Reagan victory unaccompanied by strong measures to wrest control of federal spending and taxation would be dangerous. Such measures are presented in Mr Mondale's portfolio and, on balance, are more likely to pass a Democrat-controlled House. In his debating mettle, Mr Mondale may have helped his party without helping himself. That may come to look like a valuable performance.

One major problem with the existing system of control is the very narrow limits it puts on the number of people with the right to intervene in any particular issue affecting a religious building.

I suggest that one possible way for this to be met would be for legislation to be passed giving the Secretary of State for the Environment an absolute right to intervene in any matter affecting the fabric or contents of a historic religious building, of whatever denomination, where he was satisfied that some part of the national cultural heritage was threatened.

This would automatically give any citizen the right to raise such a matter with him through his MP.

Yours faithfully,
CLAUDE BLAIR,
90 Links Road,
Ashtead,
Surrey.
September 30.

Yours faithfully,
PETER ANGELIDES,
Frontier Words,
25 Woodville Drive,
Sale,
Cheshire.
September 27.

More haste...
From Mr Tam Dalyell, MP for Linlithgow (Labour)
Sir, Where did Admiral of the Fleet Lord Lewin (feature, October 2) get his information that the 44-year-old Belgrano was capable of making 30 knots?
Yours etc,
TAM DALYELL,
House of Commons.
October 4.

Yours faithfully,
CLAUDE BLAIR,
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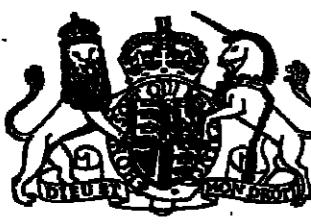
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COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

October 8: The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, President of the British Olympic Association, this afternoon attended the Association's Annual General Meeting at Hamilton House, Marlborough Place, WC1, where Her Royal Highness was received by the Chairman of the Association (Mr Charles Palmer).

The Countess of Lichfield and Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Gibbs were in attendance.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, Colonel-in-Chief, The Royal Gloucester and Royal Wootton Bassett Regiments (194/45th), received Lieutenant-Colonel M. Browne on relinquishing his appointment as Commanding Officer of the 3rd (Volunteer) Battalion and Lieutenant-Colonel C. Cullen on assuming the appointment.

The Princess Anne, Mrs. Mark Phillips this evening attended the Centenary Dinner of Delays PLC (Chairman, Mr D. Don) at the Porter Tun Room, Chiswell Street, EC1.

Forthcoming marriages

Captain E. A. C. Correll and Miss C. J. Neal

The engagement is announced between Edward Correll, Scots Guards, younger son of Major and Mrs B. W. Correll, of Hill House, Dunfermline, Fife, and Camilla, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs H. M. Neal, of Great Sarnall Hall, Sarratt, Hertfordshire.

Mr C. M. Crookshank and Miss K. E. Reading

The engagement is announced between Charles son of Mr and Mrs M. C. C. Crookshank of Eastbourne, Sussex, and Kathryn, daughter of Mr and Mrs D. C. Reading of Tissman's Common, Rudgwick, Sussex.

Mr C. D. Eltham and Miss C. C. Summer The engagement is announced between Charles David, son of Mr and Mrs John Eltham, of Cheltenham, and Catherine Clare, daughter of Mr Dale Summer, of Kensington, London, and Mrs Hazel Summer, of St. Paul's, Bristol.

Marriage

Mr A. G. Down and Mrs C. Boone The marriage has taken place between Mr Ashley G. Down and Mrs Christine Boone. The Right Rev Robin Woods officiated at a service of blessing held on Monday, October 8 in St Paul's Cathedral.

Feltmakers' Company

The following have been elected officers of the Feltmakers' Company for the ensuing year:

Master: Mr A. G. J. Wontner

Upper Warden: Mr D. Watling

Renter Warden: Mr M. J. Harper

Third Warden: Mr C. F. C. Simeon

Fourth Warden: Mr I. W. P. Peck

Mrs Malcolm Innes was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE

October 8: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon was present this evening at a concert organized by the Police Federation of England and Wales at the Royal Festival Hall, in aid of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, of which Her Royal Highness is President.

Mrs Angus Blair was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE

October 8: The Duchess of Gloucester, as Patron, was present this evening at a reception given by the Helen Arkell Dyslexia Centre, Constance Road, Fulham.

Mr Michael Wigley was in attendance.

Princess Anne will open the John Daniel Centre for the Mentally Handicapped at Penzance on October 16.

The Duke of Kent is 49 today.

A memorial service for Lieutenant-Colonel W. D. Keown-Boyd will be held at St George's, Hanover Square, at the Porter Tun Room, Chiswell Street, EC1.

Birthdays today

Mr Brian Blessed, 47: Mr Paul Channon, MP, 49: Professor S. G. Checkland, 68: Lord Chelmer, 70: the Right Rev Lord Coggan, 75: Dr William Cole, 75: Mr Denzil Davies, MP, 46: Mr T. S. Devlin, 57: Lord Donaldson, Knight of the Garter, 77: Major-General C. E. Finch, 82: Sir W. Robert Fraser, 93: Sir Ronald Gould, 80: Lord Hailesham of St Mariborne, 77: Miss Mary Jarred, 85: Mr H. U. A. Lambert, 59: Mr Don McCullin, 49: Mr Steve Ovett, 29: Mr N. J. Payne, 63: Earl St Aldwyn, 72: Sir Harold Sanders, 86: Mr Donald Sinden, 61: Colonel the Earl of Stair, 78.

Latest wills

Sir Stanley George Hooker, FRS, of Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire, former technical director of Rolls-Royce, left estate valued at £52,832 net.

Colonel Roderick Macleod, of Uckfield, East Sussex, organizer of two diversionary operations to cover the D-Day landings, left £128,010 net.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid): Mrs Mai Francis, of Salisbury, £248,657

Cattley, Mr Roy Wyndham of Ferndown, Dorset, £418,193

Dyke, Mr Herbert Percy, of Wincanton, Somerset, £226,972

Freeman, Mr Norman Nathan, of Hove, £532,958

Robert-Gesarge, Mr Arthur Frederick John of Thurnby, £277,954

Hardy, Miss Nancy Ellen, of Parkstone, Dorset, £253,107

Holbrook, Mrs Kate, of Abingdon, £244,214

Pink, Mr Edward Thomas Francis, of Great Missenden, company director, £16,623

Robert, Mr Frederick Charles of Borehamwood, Surrey, £253,226

Stevens, Mr Gordon Arthur Wilfred, of Stomare, £533,680

Struthers, Mr James, of Stofield, Bedfordshire, £18,058

Phillips, Mr John Notley, of Steeple Aston, Witshire, £54,162

Reeves, Mr Sidney Lewis, of Beccles, Suffolk, £345,352

Science report

The Army's role in conservation

By Tony Samstag

One of the ironies of conservation is the role of the Army in preserving great stretches of land that might otherwise vanish under development or be put to agricultural use.

The fauna and flora of such de facto reserves have proved remarkably resilient to the impact of weaponry, testing, manoeuvres, and other noisy and disruptive, military activity.

The Ministry of Defence even runs a vigorous conservation programme with its own journal. (The programme has been vindicated by the Falklands' experience alone, where troops have had to be taught to minimize their disturbance of a unique and fragile environment.)

A recent issue of the journal *Sanctuary* contains an article on the significance of insects as indicators of environmental quality.

The author describes his method as "semi-quantitative replicate sampling", which means setting out a number of insect traps of different kinds on the site to be assessed and on a "reference site", by

preference a neighbouring site of special scientific interest (SSSI) that has been extensively studied.

Sets of traps are put at each site simultaneously and left for a minimum of 24 hours; on collection, each trap is first sorted into families, and those families then sorted to species level, or at least an estimate of species. Numbers of species are then compared between the sites. The technique is only "semi-quantitative" because it cannot hope to catch all families equally.

The author suggests that the importance of insects as environmental indicators has been neglected in the past, perhaps for want of a relatively simple sampling method such as the one he suggests.

"In any survey of whole sites, whether it be for conservation or ecological reasons, all aspects must be equally represented."

Entomology, therefore, ought to be placed on an equal footing with the flora and other fauna.

"This can only be done by encouraging all those involved in site evaluation to take the scientific approach instead of relying principally on traditional anecdotal methods."

Source: *Sanctuary*, Conservation Bureau, Ministry of Defence, No 1, Level 10, C. N. Chelmsford (Reed), Mill Court, London EC3R 8BZ, Defence Land 3, Room 22, St. Peter's Block, Government Buildings, Leatherhead Road, Cheshunt, Surrey.

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but will certainly catch the more secretive and small fauna which are so often missed by other methods."

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THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor: Kenneth Fleet

When Tories gather, can rate cuts be far behind?

Will the Government, having softened up the financial markets for a base rate cut, now demonstrate its stern resolve by resisting the temptation to trim rates? It is unlikely. Good news is hard to come by and the straws in the wind indicate that by the end of this week, base rates will be half a point down from their current 10.5 per cent.

It is the week of the Conservative Party conference, an event which, in the last three years, has coincided with an engineered base rate cut. This year, more than ever, the Treasury is anxious to make a gesture on unemployment and steer base rates back to the 9 per cent level prevailing before the July upset. Success would soften any divisions that emerge in tomorrow's debate on the economy.

A trigger may be provided by today's provisional money supply figures. There is an unusually wide range of forecasts for the September numbers. Some analysts suspect £500m of round-tripping during the month which would cause serious distortions. The range for sterling M3 growth during the September banking month runs from 0.25 per cent to 1.3 per cent, with bank lending up £500m to £1.500m. Anything below 1 per cent would leave sterling M3 fairly comfortably inside the target range and justify a base rate cut on domestic monetary grounds.

The risk is that a base rate cut with sterling at 11.24 and 26 on the sterling index might just convince the foreign exchange markets that UK economic policy is currently about securing a gentle depreciation in the exchange rate. In July such a reading of government attitudes forced base rates up by 2½ points.

Sterling's fall is now having potentially damaging effects in the "real" world. The 1.1 per cent rise in industry's input costs in September was entirely due to the pound's 4.1 per cent fall against the dollar during the month. The last time sterling fell so fast, (a 4.2 per cent drop in July) weak oil and commodity prices had an offsetting effect and the input price series actually fell. That comfy cushion is no longer there.

Output prices too rose more strongly with a rise of 0.5 per cent in September, after recent monthly increases of 0.2-0.3 per cent. The 12-month rates for producer price inflation are now 6.2 per cent for output prices.

The argument for delaying a base rate

cut is largely based on exchange rate considerations and the risk of a sharp fall in the pound if the present better mood surrounding the miners' strike proves unfounded. A two-week delay might allow a bigger cut as the October money numbers already look promising.

Unless today's money supply numbers are at the lower-end of expectations, a base rate cut this week will look what it is - a political gesture at a time of party unease.

Baptism of fire for Oftel

The formidable power, reputation and market strength of IBM habitually cause tremors of anxiety in any company that has the daunting task of competing for the minority share of the market left after the clean-cut IBM salesman have done their stuff.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the proposed joint venture between IBM and British Telecom to form a data network system in this country should have caused such a furor of anger and dismay.

The problem of whether or not to grant a licence for this venture is burning a hole in the blotting paper on the desk of Mr Norman Tebbit, the Trade and Industry Secretary. Since the department asked for industry's views on the subject, it has been inundated with more than 100 responses.

The majority - though by no means all - are hostile.

Many of the arguments are complex and technical, and it would be wrong to imply that there is unanimity in the ranks of the antis.

Mr Tebbit will announce his decision in due course. Immediate interest centres on the attitude of Professor Bryan Carsberg, the new director-general of Oftel, the telecommunications regulatory body, to the link-up.

He has strong beliefs in the virtues of competition and it would be consistent if he looked unfavourably on the BT/IBM tie in principle. Informal advice Oftel has given to Mr Tebbit is along the lines that the joint venture poses a threat to competition in the fledgling value-added market. Professor Carsberg is obviously aware that the BT/IBM case is as much a baptism of fire for Oftel as it is a test of Mr Tebbit's concern for competition (which after the BA/BCal settlement appears to be more than somewhat limited).

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The argument for delaying a base rate

Knocking together a British SEC

Mr Norman Tebbit is plainly a busy man. On Friday he set the rumour factory working overtime when he told Glasgow Conservatives that he had made up his mind about the appropriate form of regulation for the City under the forthcoming legislation on investor protection. He chose not to spell out his intentions, preferring very properly, to save them for next month's White Paper on the subject.

It transpires that Mr Tebbit has conceived an ingenious plan for foisting on the City the body it fears most, a Securities and Exchange Commission. But to muffle the expected howls of protest, it will at first be split in two and will in practice sub-delegate much of its power.

The structure will confer regulatory powers on the Secretary of State, who will delegate them to two intermediary bodies. One will be responsible for the insurance industry and unit trusts. The other will cover the rest of the City. They will then sub-delegate to such day-to-day regulators as the Stock Exchange, the National Association for Securities Dealers, and Investment Managers, the Association of Foreign Brokers and Dealers, and the

Registry of Life Assurance Commissioners. It is already accepted that this, unless changed will be unworkable. The aggregation of unit trusts with insurance is tailor-made to destabilize it. In addition several of the new financial service conglomerates which are springing up embrace insurance as well as banking and securities trading.

So, within a measurable span, the two supra-regulatory bodies will be merged to form something bearing a remarkable resemblance to the American Securities Commission, although not quite the bureaucratic monster United States legislation has spawned. However, it will be done well to keep its combined staff below 200.

In substance, if not in form, Mr Tebbit's creature is still recognizably the offspring of Professor Jim Gower's *Review of Investor Protection*. He can be proud of the initiative he provided. But there is nothing so far proposed which removes the real fear that a mechanism is being constructed which will give a Government of a different hue the power to shackle the City in red tape.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Small unit trusts plan joint action

A meeting of 10 of the smaller unit trust management companies managing less than £50m is to be held tomorrow to coordinate an effort to put a smaller companies representative on the Unit Trust Association Council.

The move follows the recent UTA decision to raise maximum first-year commissions on unit trust regular savings plans to 20 per cent.

The smaller companies are uneasy at the decision because they will find it hard to afford the higher commission rate.

THE ACCOUNTANCY profession will not allow its proposed inflation accounting standard to be forced upon companies unamended if there is opposition to the contents of exposure draft 35 which is currently in circulation, the Consultative Committee of Accountancy Bodies said.

MOLINS, the tobacco and corrugated board machinery manufacturer, has reported a drop in pretax profits for the half year to June 30 from £3.2m to £2.9m. Turnover also fell from £55.4m to £60.9m. The interim dividend is unchanged at 7.2p.

IBSTOCK JOHNSON, the Leicester brickmaker, continued its recovery during the first half as pretax profits rose from £1.4m to £4.6m. The board expects to make a substantial increase in the dividend for 1984. The interim dividend goes up from 1.75p to 2.25p.

Tempus, page 21

STC out of race for Telecom order

By Our Business Correspondent

Shares in Standard Telephones and Cables fell sharply yesterday after the disclosure that it is no longer in the running to win a big order for digital local exchanges from British Telecom.

STC's name was the most notable absence from the final short list of three companies

the three companies on

list are Canada's Northern Telecom, Thorn Ericsson and TMC Major Systems, part of the Dutch Philips group. BT expects to place the final order in the first half of next year. Apart from STC, the other companies to be dropped are two European groups, Siemens and CTT-Alcatel.

He said: "I think we will sit tight and wait until the dust settles. I would prefer to be treated as a customer by the UK than be in competition with them. I think I can do more business and make more money that way. That's not to say we might do something in 1987, but at the moment no one knows what he is buying."

Mr Siegel thinks the London stockbrokers are faced with too many changes at once for them to compete effectively in the short term.

"Look, they have to cope with no fixed fees, trading in new market conditions and having to take new risks fees, brokers are not used to that.

The jobbers are, but the brokers are not. It's a big lump to swallow", he said.

The rules were changed in 1983 with a deal between the Government and the Stock Exchange because there were fears that London's close-knit rules were preventing it from competing with the major American houses in international markets.

But Salomon is content to hold back from the fray on the London Market until after the so-called "big bang". Mr Siegel, who runs his firm's New York trading desk, did not think Salomon would buy a London stockbroker until after negotiations commissions are introduced in 1986.

"The brokers here are ready to take risks and they can trade in large amounts. There is no UK firm which would have taken a piece of the 3 million ICI shares.

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STOCK MARKET REPORT

Brewers bubble with profits in sight

By Derek Pain

The brewing profits season is due to open within the next few weeks and beer shares were in demand yesterday.

As calculated by Datastream, breweries were the best performing market sector with a 1.4 per cent gain.

It was, however, the national groups and not the once high-flying regionals which created the ferment. Comments from W. Greenwell, the broker, that the majors were undervalued helped to create the interest.

There has been a strong view among many analysts for some time that beer shares were oversold and not reflecting profit potential.

But, despite the chorus of acclaim, breweries have failed to display any exuberance. Over the past year, breweries have been among the poorest performing sectors, falling by 5.6 per cent. In the past six months the decline has been 5.9 per cent.

A few rallies in recent months have soon pattered out but, with possibility soon of some sharp dividend increases, confidence in the beer sector is now improving.

Mr Kevin Feeney, a Greenwell partner, is particularly enthusiastic about Bass, the biggest brewing group.

In its 1983-84 financial year the group rolled out profits of

£175m. For the year ended last month, Mr Feeney is forecasting £225m. The current year, he suggests, should produce £265m.

He says: "I do not think the tremendous strength of the group's growth has been appreciated".

He points out that in the first

quarter because of their low lager exposure and their failure to diversify, were ignored with only a few modest gains.

Shares, helped by thoughts that an interest rate cut will accompany the Tory Party conference, started the second leg of the account on a steady, rather than spectacular, note. At the close the FT 30-share index was 3.4 points higher at 866.6 points. The FT-SE 100 index closed 3.8 points higher at 139.0.

Gifts had a good day, although finishing below their best levels. Conventional stocks had end-season gains of up to 5%, with index-linked stocks turning in star performances with rises of up to 5%.

With the expectation of Barclays bank shares turned in a lacklustre performance. Barclays was helped by its \$500m loan, which must reduce the possibility of a rights issue. The shares gained 10p to 507p.

Insurance brokers were strong but, among composites, Commercial Union, failed to retain early strength on the back of talk that the German Allianz group is poised to bid.

Glaxo Group fell 20p to 970p despite a 37 per cent profits advance and Standard Telephones and Cables reflected disappointment over the

group's exclusion from the System X contracts and fell 20p to 285p.

Dr Tony Cameron has left his post as chairman and chief executive of Robert H. Lowe, a textile supplier to Marks & Spencer, British Home Stores and Adidas, after pressure from two big shareholders dissatisfied with the company's performance.

Expect Welpac, distributor of pre-packed hardware for the do-it-yourself industry, to achieve year's profits of £300,000 after yesterday's £148,000 interim profits. The shares at 13p, are 3p above their January issue price but a far cry from their 19p peak.

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This Prospectus includes information given in compliance with the Regulations of the Council of The Stock Exchange in London, for the purpose of giving information to the public with regard to the issue of £100,000,000 Loan Stock 2012 (the "Stock") by the Kingdom of Sweden (the "Kingdom"). The Kingdom has taken all reasonable care to ensure that the facts stated herein are true and accurate in all material respects and that there are no other material facts the omission of which would make misleading any statement herein whether of fact or of opinion. The Kingdom accepts responsibility accordingly.

Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange in London for the Stock to be admitted to the Official List for quotation in the Gilt-edged market.



Kingdom of Sweden

Issue on a yield basis of

£100,000,000 Loan Stock 2012

Payable as to £20 per cent. of the nominal amount on application and as to the balance of the issue price not later than 27 March, 1985 with interest payable half yearly on 15 January and 15 July.

The issue has been underwritten by

Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited

Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited
Baring Brothers & Co., Limited
Kleinwort, Benson Limited

S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.
County Bank Limited
J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited

PROCEDURE FOR APPLICATION

Each application for Stock must be made in the form of the application form provided herein and must be lodged with National Westminster Bank PLC, New Issues Department, P.O. Box 78, 2 Princes Street, London EC2P 2BD not later than 10.00 a.m. on Thursday, 11 October, 1984 and must comply with the provisions of "Terms of Payment in Respect of Applications" below.

Applications for Stock must be for a minimum of £100 nominal amount of Stock and thereafter for the following multiples of Stock —

Amount of Stock applied for	Multiple
£100	1
£2,000 to £20,000	20
£20,001 to £100,000	100
£100,001 or greater	1,000

Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited, on behalf of the Kingdom, reserves the right to reject any application and to accept any application in part only. If any application is not accepted the amount paid on application will be returned by post at the risk of the person submitting the application without interest and, if any application is accepted for a smaller amount of Stock than that applied for, the balance of the amount paid on application will be returned without interest. Pending subscription or return such amounts paid will be held in a separate account.

Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited, on behalf of the Kingdom, will announce the date of allotment by 9.30 a.m. on Friday, 12 October, 1984. It is expected that confirmation of allotments will be despatched on that day. Acceptance of the Stock Exchange admitting the Stock to the Official List on or before Wednesday, 17 October, 1984. No applications for Stock will be accepted as the case may be, acceptances of applications for Stock will be valid if, the Underwriters exercise their right to terminate the Underwriting Agreement if the conditions below are not fulfilled (see "General Information - Underwriting Arrangements" below).

TERMS OF PAYMENT IN RESPECT OF APPLICATIONS
 Each application, unless made by a recognised Bank or Stockbroker taking advantage of the alternative method of payment described below, must be accompanied by a cheque made payable to "National Westminster Bank PLC" and crossed "Sweden Loan", representing payment at the rate of £20 per cent. of the nominal amount of Stock applied for. Such cheques must be drawn on a branch in the United Kingdom or the Channel Islands of a bank which is either a member of the London or Scottish Clearing Houses or which has arranged for its cheques to be cleared through the facilities provided for the members of those Clearing Houses.

The alternative method of payment is available only to recognised Banks or Stockbrokers who irrevocably undertake in the application forms lodged by them to pay National Westminster Bank PLC, New Issues Department, P.O. Box 78, 2 Princes Street, London EC2P 2BD, for credit to the account designated "Sweden Loan" by 10.00 a.m. on Wednesday, 17 October, 1984 the amount in Town Cleaning Funds representing payment at the rate of £20 per cent. of the nominal amount of Stock in respect of which their applications shall have been accepted.

Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited, on behalf of the Kingdom, reserves the right to instruct National Westminster Bank PLC to retain the relevant allotment letters and to delay the return of surplus application monies (if any) pending clearance of applicants' remittances.

The balance of the amount payable on any Stock allotted must be paid so as to be received by 27 March, 1985. Such balance may be paid in advance of its due date, but no interest will be allowed or interest paid on such balance for any period prior to 27 March, 1985. Payment to pay such balance when due will render all amounts previously paid liable to forfeiture and the allotment liable to cancellation. Interest at the rate of two per cent. above the Base Rate from time to time of National Westminster Bank PLC may be charged on such balance if accepted after its due date. The Kingdom reserves the right, in default of payment of such balance, to sell any such Stock fully paid for its own account.

The expression "recognised Bank or Stockbroker" shall mean any organisation which is a recognised bank for the purposes of the Banking Act 1973 and any branch of stockbrokers which is a member of the London or Scottish Clearing Houses and the Republic of Ireland and such other banks or brokers as Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited, on behalf of the Kingdom, shall at its absolute discretion agree for the purposes of the issue.

The expression "Town Clearing Funds" shall mean a cheque or banker's cheque for £10,000 or more drawn on a Town Clearing Fund of a bank in the City of London.

DELIVERY
 Renounceable Allotment letters (partly paid) in respect of Stock allotted will be despatched on Wednesday, 17 October, 1984 by first class post to, and at the risk of, the person submitting the application in accordance with the instructions stated on the application form.

Allocation letters may be split up to 3.00 p.m. on 25 March, 1985 in accordance with the instructions contained therein into denominations or multiples of £100 nominal amount of Stock in registered form and £10,000 nominal amount of Stock in bearer form.

Unless a duly renounced allotment letter with the registration application form, the form of application for Stock in bearer form duly completed, is received by National Westminster Bank PLC, New Issues Department, P.O. Box 78, 2 Princes Street, London EC2P 2BD on or before 27 March, 1985 the Stock represented by such allotment letter will, provided it is fully paid, be registered in the name of the original allottee and thereafter Stock in registered form will be transferable only by instrument of transfer.

Allotment letters will provide for Stockholders to elect to take delivery of Stock in bearer rather than registered form. Stock in bearer form will be represented by bearer bonds which will be available in the denomination of £10,000.

Each Stockholder who elects in the allotment letter to receive bearer bonds may elect to receive them in one of the three following ways:

- by collection from the offices of National Westminster Bank PLC, Stock Office Services, 20 Old Broad Street, London EC2N 1EJ;
- by post at the risk of the applicant. National Westminster Bank PLC will insure any package destined for an address in the United Kingdom provided a cheque payable to National Westminster Bank PLC is enclosed with the allotment letter made out for £10,000 nominal amount of bearer bonds to be sent premium payment, ES, insurance rates for other countries will be quoted on request;
- by delivery to an existing account with the Euro-clear Operations Centre or CEDEL S.A.

Bearer bonds are expected to be available for delivery on or after 17 April, 1985. Stock certificates in respect of Stock in registered form will be despatched to the registered holders in the case of joint holders to the first named at their registered addresses by National Westminster Bank PLC on 17 April, 1985. After such date the relevant allotment letters will cease to be valid for any purpose. No Stock certificate will be issued and no bearer bond will be delivered unless the Stock to be represented thereby is fully paid.

DETERMINATION OF RATE OF INTEREST AND ISSUE PRICE
 The Stock will have attached such rate of interest and be issued at such price as will result in the Stock having a gross redemption yield determined on the basis described below (the "Issue Yield").

The Issue Yield shall mean the sum of 1.3% per cent. and the gross redemption yield, rounded to three places of decimals (with 0.0005 being rounded upwards), on 13 1/2% per cent. Treasury Stock 2004-08 at 3.00 p.m. on Wednesday, 10 October, 1984. The price of such Treasury Stock to be the price determined by Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited to be the arithmetic mean of the bid and offered prices quoted on a dealing basis for settlement on the following business day by three jobbers in the Gilt-edged market. The gross redemption yield will be expressed

The Stock will be available either in registered form, transferable in amounts and multiples of one penny, or at the option of the holder, in bearer form, represented by bearer bonds which will be available in the denomination of £10,000. Stock in registered form may be exchanged for bearer bonds and vice versa at any time after 17 April, 1985. Renounceable allotment letters (partly paid) in respect of the Stock will be despatched on Wednesday, 17 October, 1984. Certificates in respect of Stock in registered form and bearer bonds in respect of Stock in bearer form will be available on 17 April, 1985 provided the balance of the money payable has been duly paid.

THE APPLICATION LIST WILL OPEN AT 10.00 A.M. ON THURSDAY, 11 OCTOBER, 1984 AND WILL CLOSE LATER THE SAME DAY.

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Dunlop's Ulterior Motive to stay one step ahead

By Mandarin

John Dunlop's stable is really beginning to reap a rich autumn harvest now that the rains have eased the going and I anticipate the Arundel trainer taking the honours at Brighton today with two winners, Ulterior Motive (2-45) and Silent Treat (3-45).

After three place efforts, Ulterior Motive turned what looked to be best competitive nursery at Sandown last month into a procession, drawing clear in the final furlong to beat Adenbrook by eight lengths.

This syndicate-owned filly, by Pyjama Hunt, is clearly improving fast, and although she now has to carry an 8lb penalty for her Sandown success, she is happy to stay one step ahead of the handicapper in today's Brightelmstone Nur-

series. Newmarket could make a strong impression on this race with Harry Thompson Jones's Shurooq, an impressive Chester winner, Golden Beau and Aver Cœur heading their contingent, but I am content to rely on Ulterior Motive.

Her stable companion, Silent Treat, who contests the Sompting Maiden Stakes, shaped promisingly at Leicester last month to finish a close-up

fourth behind Carillon, Shaikh Mohammed's American-bred colt has plenty of scope for improvement and is preferred to Mick Ryan's Miss Agro.

That talented amateur rider Ray Hutchinson, who pipped Yvonne Haynes for the Brooke Bond Amateur Riders' Championship at Haydock on Saturday and in the process earned himself a new car as a prize, should be celebrating again after the Southdown Stakes, in which

Starkey scores

Greville Starkey, who has lost six weeks this season through suspension and injury, keeps improving but still has a long way to go. His latest break to make virtually all the running on *Tour d'Or* is the Donington Stakes at Bath yesterday. It was the 55th winner of the season for Starkey, a quite respectable score in the circumstances.

Tour d'Or, who was completing a two-year-old career 2-1 on favourite, had to be beaten off shaking off Sister Cliff and passing the post a length and a half clear.

Dick Hern should be the trainer to follow at Wolverhampton, where he has high hopes of landing both divisions of the Bushbury Maiden Stakes with Elder and Velvet Pigeon.

he has a obvious chance of victory on Mark Prescott's marvellously consistent performer, Misty Hale.

At Newcastle, Michael Stoute has the likely favourite for the Princess Maiden Stakes in Shahzadi, who was beaten by a short head at Beverley last time out. However, it may pay to take a chance with Guy Harwood's Westray, who has been given plenty of time to furnish after a promising third behind his stable companion, St Hilarion, at Newmarket back in June.

There are strong possibilities of a Fulbrough double with Kingsider in the first division of the Polwarth Maiden Stakes. Pat Eddy reported that the colt never recovered from a bad draw when he partnered him at Goodwood in Great Northern's race.

Also at the Gosforth Park fixture, Captain Beecher is worth another chance to break his duck in the Newcastle University Turf Club Stakes.

Dick Hern should be the trainer to follow at Wolverhampton, where he has high hopes of landing both divisions of the Bushbury Maiden Stakes with Elder and Velvet Pigeon.



Return of the heroes: Yves Saint-Martin and Sagace are greeted by a battery of photographers after their Arc victory at Longchamp on Sunday

WOLVERHAMPTON

GOING: Good to soft

Draw: No advantage

2.0 BUSHBURY MAIDEN FILLIES STAKES (Div: 2-17: 1m 10 (20 runners))

1. **ANCILLI GIRL** (F) B. H. Jones 8-11
2. **BETTY PAIR** (F) E. Eskin 8-11
3. **CAKES** (F) J. H. Heslop 8-11
4. **CAKES** (F) J. H. Heslop 8-11
5. **EDIER** (F) W. Hern 8-11
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For an application form phone Alison Davies on 0273 3

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

and IN BRIEF

Announcements authorised by the Master, see page 36

THE THREE

John, 20, and David, 19, sons of

Lorraine and Peter, 32, of

Bathgate, West Lothian. Tel:

01-597-3325.

Peter, 20, son of

John and Linda, 35, of

Bathgate. Tel: 01-597-

5185 or 01-528 8167.

Announcements can be received by

TELEGRAPH. The deadline is 10am

on Tuesday between 10am and

12.30pm. Monday to Friday, on

the telephone between 10am and

12.30pm. For publication the following day.

FOR FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

WEDDINGS, &c. on COUNT

and CO. Ltd, 01-527-

5234 ext 7714.

Court and Social Page

Announcements can be accepted by

TELEGRAPH. The deadline is 10am

on Monday for Wednesday,

announcements to be written down

in your daytime phone

number.

... Pray for us: for we must we have a

hope to live honestly. Hebrews 13: 18.

BIRTHS

BARKER. — On September 27th, at

Quinton, a son, William, a son,

of Michael and Martin, a son,

of Ruth and Michael. Tel:

01-895-3325.

BRIGGS. — On October 1st, at Queen

Mary's Hospital, Romsey, son,

of Charles Edward Nutten.

CHAPMAN. — On October 4th, at

John Radcliffe Hospital, Oxford, a

son, Christopher, a daughter,

Sarah. Tel: 0865 222222.

CHRISTOPHER. — On September 27th,

at Queen's Hospital, Romsey, son,

of Michael and Martin, a son,

of Ruth and Michael. Tel:

01-895-3325.

WATERHOUSE. — On October 5th,

at the Royal Berkshire Hospital, New

bury, son, Christopher, a daughter,

Sarah. Tel: 0344 222222.

WITCHELL. — On 7th October, 1984,

at Chelmsford, Essex, a son,

Christopher, a daughter,

Katherine. Tel: 01-205 822222.

WITCHELL. — On October 8th,

at the Royal Berkshire Hospital, New

bury, son, Christopher, a daughter,

Sarah. Tel: 0344 222222.

WITCHELL. — On October 8th,

at Chelmsford, Essex, a son,

Christopher, a daughter,

Katherine. Tel: 01-205 822222.

WITCHELL. — On October 8th,

at Chelmsford, Essex, a son,

Christopher, a daughter,

Sarah. Tel: 01-205 822222.

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WIT

Today's television and radio programmes

BBC 1

6.00 *Coexist AM*.
6.30 *Breakfast Time* with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News from Fern Britton at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours and at 8.50; sport at 6.40 and 7.40; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; programme choice at 6.55; a review of the morning newspapers at 7.18 and 8.18; plus gardening hints from Alan Titchmarsh; cooking advice from Glynn Christian; and Selina Scott's tour of the Western Isles.

9.00 *Under Sail*. Tom Salmon narrates this tribute to Thames Sailing Barges (r).

9.15 *Conservative Party Conference 1984*. Sir Robin Day and Donald MacCormick report on the opening session of the Conference in Brighton. 10.30 *Play School*, presented by Iain Lauchlan (r). 10.50 *Conservative Party Conference 1984*.

12.30 *News After Noon* with Richard Whitmore and Frances Cowardale. The weather forecast comes from Bill Giles. 12.57 *Regional news* (London and SE only). Final news report, followed by news headlines (with subtitles).

1.00 *People Mill* at One. Journalist Michel Syrett, who has written a book about surviving unemployment, reviews the latest developments within the Youth Training Scheme. 1.45 *Hockey* (K).

2.00 *Village School*. The first of three programmes about an experiment that saved Ebrington village school from closure.

2.30 *Conservative Party Conference 1984*. The afternoon session at Brighton. 3.48 *Regional news* (not London).

3.50 *Play School*, presented by Wayne Jackson. 4.10 *Wacky Races* (Cartoon series) (r). 4.20 *Beat the Teacher*, inter-school quiz competition.

4.35 *Rent-a-Heads*. The first of a new series begins with the Makers discovering a dragon in their cellar. 5.00 *John Craven's Newsround*.

5.10 *Star Trek*. The USS Enterprise is powerless to help as Spock and a party from the Enterprise are attacked by the alien inhabitants of the planet *Taurus II* (r). 5.58 *Weather*.

6.00 *News with Sue Lawley* and Nicholas Witchell.

6.30 *London Plus*.

6.55 *Pop Quiz*. Phil Collins, Elvis Costello and Huey Lewis challenge Midge Ure. Nick Lowe and John Martyn to a test of pop music knowledge.

7.30 *The Lenny Henry Show*. Comedy series including, this week, Paul Gambaccini, Nigel Planer and Dobby Bishop.

8.00 *The Invisible Man*. The sixth and final episode of the dramatization of H. G. Wells's classic tale and Kemp, realising that Griffin has been sent mad by his suffering, informs the police of his whereabouts (Ceefax).

8.30 *Butterflies*. The final episode in the repeat series of domestic comedies by Carla Lane, and Ben is reunited with an old flame (*Cestax*).

9.00 *News with Julia Somerville*.

9.25 *SOE: Greek Entanglement*. The story of the force's first success in occupied Balkans - the destruction of the railway viaduct across the River Gorgopotamos.

10.25 *Sink or Swim*. Comedy series about two brothers and a girlfriend, tonight on a poaching expedition (r).

10.55 *Clare Rayner's Casebook*. In this first of a new series the agony aunt talks to three transvestites.

11.18 *New Headlines*.

11.20 *Night in Concert*. Aswad perform at the Montreux Jazz Festival.

11.50 *Weather*.

TV-am

8.25 *Good Morning Britain* presented by Jayne Irving and Nick Owen. News with Gordon Honeycombe at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 8.00; sport at 6.38 and 7.37; exercises at 6.45 and 9.20; the day's anniversaries at 6.51; consumer affairs at 7.14 and 8.43; *Popeye* cartoon at 7.22; pop music at 7.54; video report at 8.34; cooking at 9.06. The guests include Bobby Robson.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 *Thames news headlines*. 9.30 *Schools: Punishment for misdemeanours*. 10.04 *How chips are produced*. 10.21 *Biology: Active Transport*. 10.38 *The special care needed for premature babies*. 11.02 *Learning to read with Basil Brush*. 11.15 *A visit to a supermarket and a covered shopping precinct*. 11.32 *A little girl's first day at School*. 11.48 *The work of librarians*.

12.00 *Thomas and Tank Engine and Friends*. 12.15 *Two more tales of the Rev Awdry's stories*. 12.10 *Rainbow*. Learning with the help of puppets (r). 12.30 *The Sullivans*.

1.00 *News at One*. 1.20 *Thames News*. 1.30 *Shine On Harvey Moon*. A day at the seaside almost ends in tragedy for Harvey and son Stanley (r).

2.30 *Daytime*. *Sarah Kennedy* chairs another topical discussion between guests and an invited audience. 3.00 *Take the High Road*. Drama serial about the residents of a Scottish highland estate. 3.25 *Thames news headlines*. 3.30 *The Young Doctors*.

4.00 *Time for the Tank*. *George and Friends*. 4.15 *TV*. 4.45 *Programmes shown at noon*. 4.15 *Tower 2*. 4.20 *Safari* with Christopher Biggins and guests *Fiona Brown* and *Harry from No 73*. 4.45 *Adventure of a Lifetime*. *Matthew Kelly*, *John Blashford Snell* and six young explorers reach Kathmandu on the last stage of their adventure.

5.15 *Emmerdale Farm*. On the day before his court appearance Tom gets into trouble at the Woolpack.

5.45 *News*. 6.00 *Thames news*. 6.20 *Help! Vicky Gee* with what can be claimed in the way of Maternity Benefits.

6.30 *Crossroads*. *J. Henry Pollard* receives a confession from *Miranda*.

6.55 *Reporting London*. A special edition that examines the growing menace of heroin addiction in the capital - an addiction that is reaching epidemic proportions. A studio discussion includes representatives from the police, education authorities, medics and the pop world as well as an Irish MP who explains how in Dublin the community is turning on the pushers.

7.30 *Give Us a Clue*. *Celebrity* game presented by Michael Parkinson. *Lionel Blair*'s a sides and abetted by Michael Bentine, *Jimmy Cricket* and *Steve Davis*. *Ursula Stubbs* boasts support from *Dabbs Arnold*, *Anneka Rice* and *Tracey Ultman*.

8.00 *Film: Any Which Way You Can* (1980) starring Clint Eastwood and *Sondra Locke*. Comedy drama about the truck driving bare knuckle fighter *Philie Beddoe* who is seen as a potential money spinner by shady gambler *James Beekman* (*Harry Gordon*). Directed by *Buddy Van Horn*.

10.00 *News at Ten*. 10.30 *A Streak of Evidence*. A documentary about the work of Scotland Yard's forensic scientists (Oracle) (see Choice).

11.30 *Legmen*. A student of journalism disappears after investigating a scandal about a boxer banned from the ring for health reasons.

11.55 *Open University: Maths: Differentiating Vector Fields*. Ends at 12.25.

12.25 *Night Thoughts*.



Yard stabbler: A Shred of Evidence (ITV 10.30)

● **A SHRED OF EVIDENCE** (ITV 10.30pm). Thames Television's documentary about the Yard's forensic science experts, begins where most other criminal investigation files leave off. What I mean by that is that clues like fingerprints are mentioned only once, and then only in passing. *Liz Neeson's* gripping film puts all the unfamiliar stops and spares us nothing in the process. I warn you: you will need a strong stomach to continue sitting through some of its nastier and bloodier sequences in the pathology laboratory and at the scene of the crime. Long before the end, I was wishing I could view it all with an apologetic to the consultant pathologist who, in interview, makes a shockingly honest admission of his ignorance of the medical side of the law.

● **YES MINISTER** is back (Radio 4, 12.27pm) and very welcome it is too because scripted radio comedy is now at its lowest ebb for years.

These further pages from the annals

of the Ministry for Administrative Affairs concern a new hospital with 1,000 empty beds and a staff of 500. Once again, we must applaud the ingenuity displayed by scriptwriters *Antony Jay* and *Jonathan Lynn* in throwing a bridge between the hospital crisis and the plight of 1,000 Cuban refugees. It is not this, however, that constitutes *Ministers* and *Jay*'s most notable achievement which, as the past, proves to be the devastatingly logical resolution of a problem that, on the face of it, would appear to defy logical resolution. The original triumvirate of polished actors survives in this new series.

CHOICE

himself with his well-defined function and so insulates himself against the full horror. Two of tonight's case histories, examined in detail, were so widely publicised at the time that it would seem there could not be anything new to say about them. *A Shred of Evidence* graphically dispenses of that theory. We are invited to examine the full ghastliness of the murder of the actor *Peter Arne* and the way it was eventually linked to the discovery of his body in a garden. Long before the end, I was wishing I could view it all with an apologetic to the consultant pathologist who, in interview, makes a shockingly honest admission of his ignorance of the medical side of the law.

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● **PETER DAVALLE**

No 3: *Mozart's Symphony No 28*; and *Tchaikovsky's Variations on a Rococo theme*. Op. 33 (Rostropovich/Berlin Philharmonic). 1 New.

8.00 This Week's Composer: *Martinu: Parasites*; *Ariane: final aria* (Suzdalova, soprano); *Two Brigands' Song* (Moravian Teachers' Chorus).

10.00 Horn Concerts: *Mozart's No. 3*; *44th (Brass)*; *Violin Concerto* in C major, Op. 7 No 5; and *Bach's Concerto in F* for oboe and strings, BWV 1053.

11.15 News. Until 11.16.

VHF only. 6.35am *The Romantic Poets*. Until 8.55. Then 11.40pm and 12.00 Preparing for Exams.

Summaries by Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

10.05 *Nicanor Zabaleta*: The harp plays *Ninham's Suite*; and *Hovhaness's Suite* in C major. 10.40 New Irish Chamber Orchestra: with Maurice André (oboe); *Locrian Chorus* in C major, Op. 7 No 9; and *Bach's Concerto in F* for oboe and strings, BWV 1053.

11.15 News. Until 11.16.

VHF only. 6.35am *The Romantic Poets*. Until 8.55. Then 11.40pm and 12.00 Preparing for Exams.

Radio 2

On medium wave, 2+ denotes also VHF stereo. News on the hour. Headlines 5.30am, 6.30, 7.30 and 8.30. 6.00am *Morning News* (with *John Motson* and *Greg Visus Kratos* or *co-presenter*); *I. Himmelman* 7.

8.00 *This Week's Composer*: *Martinu: Parasites*; *Ariane: final aria* (Suzdalova, soprano); *Two Brigands' Song* (Moravian Teachers' Chorus).

10.00 *Horn Concerts*: *Mozart's No. 3*; *44th (Brass)*; *Violin Concerto* in C major, Op. 7 No 5; and *Bach's Concerto in F* for oboe and strings, BWV 1053.

11.15 News. Until 11.16.

VHF only. 6.35am *The Romantic Poets*. Until 8.55. Then 11.40pm and 12.00 Preparing for Exams.

Radio 1

On medium wave, 1+ also VHF stereo. News on the half-hour from 6.30am until 9.30pm and at 12 midnight. 6.00am *Adrian John*, 7.00 *Miles Read* 9.00 *Simon Bates*, 12.00 *Gary Davies*.

12.00 *World News* (with *Steve Waddington*); *2+ Sports* (with *Steve Williams*); *3+ Weather* (with *John Motson*); *4+ Concerts* (with *John Motson*); *5+ News* (with *John Motson*); *6+ Weather* (with *John Motson*); *7+ Radio 1 News* (with *John Motson*); *8+ Concerts* (with *John Motson*); *9+ News* (with *John Motson*); *10+ Weather* (with *John Motson*); *11+ News About Britain*, 11.15 *Litter* (from London), 11.25 *Scotland* (with *John Motson*); *12+ Radio 1 News* (with *John Motson*); *13+ Weather* (with *John Motson*); *14+ Concerts* (with *John Motson*); *15+ News* (with *John Motson*); *16+ Weather* (with *John Motson*); *17+ Radio 1 News* (with *John Motson*); *18+ Concerts* (with *John Motson*); *19+ News* (with *John Motson*); *20+ Weather* (with *John Motson*); *21+ Radio 1 News* (with *John Motson*); *22+ Concerts* (with *John Motson*); *23+ News* (with *John Motson*); *24+ Weather* (with *John Motson*); *25+ Radio 1 News* (with *John Motson*); *26+ Concerts* (with *John Motson*); *27+ News* (with *John Motson*); *28+ Weather* (with *John Motson*); *29+ Radio 1 News* (with *John Motson*); *30+ Concerts* (with *John Motson*); *31+ News* (with *John Motson*); *32+ Weather* (with *John Motson*); *33+ Radio 1 News* (with *John Motson*); *34+ Concerts* (with *John Motson*); *35+ News* (with *John Motson*); *36+ Weather* (with *John Motson*); *37+ Radio 1 News* (with *John Motson*); *38+ Concerts* (with *John Motson*); *39+ News* (with *John Motson*); *40+ Weather* (with *John Motson*); *41+ Radio 1 News* (with *John Motson*); *42+ Concerts* (with *John Motson*); *43+ News* (with *John Motson*); *44+ Weather* (with *John Motson*); *45+ Radio 1 News* (with *John Motson*); *46+ Concerts* (with *John Motson*); *47+ News* (with *John Motson*); *48+ Weather* (with *John Motson*); *49+ Radio 1 News* (with *John Motson*); *50+ Concerts* (with *John Motson*); *51+ News* (with *John Motson*); *52+ Weather* (with *John Motson*); *53+ Radio 1 News* (with *John Motson*); *54+ Concerts* (with *John Motson*); *55+ News* (with *John Motson*); *56+ Weather* (with *John Motson*); *57+ Radio 1 News* (with *John Motson*); *58+ Concerts* (with *John Motson*); *59+ News* (with

Jailed ship men must apologize

Thirty-seven Cammell Laird shipyard workers, jailed for continuing a sit-in in defiance of a court order, cannot expect any leniency unless they apologize for their contempt, an Appeal Court judge said yesterday.

Lord Justice Lawton was speaking at the opening of an appeal brought on behalf of the 37 by the Official Solicitor.

The judge said: "You cannot really expect any leniency to be shown unless and until each and every one of these men signs a paper of apology for what has happened and expresses some regret".

Twenty-five of the men were arrested last Wednesday when they ended a 14-week occupation of Cammell Laird's Birkenhead yard by climbing down a 20m gas rig and surrendering to police and bailiffs.

Two days earlier, 12 men were arrested after they left the destroyer HMS Edinburgh, which they had been occupying in the yard.

The protesters are serving 28 days in Walton Jail, Liverpool, for defying a judge's order to end the sit-in.

Mr John McDonnell, QC, told three appeal judges, headed by Lord Justice Lawton, that the Official Solicitor had taken up the workers' case as part of his duty to act for those who could not or would not protect their own legal interests.

Lord Justice Lawton, who had read written evidence about the occupation which was in protest against 600 compulsory redundancies at the yard, ordered the Official Solicitor, Mr David Venables, to arrange for prison probation officers to interview the men so the court can be told of their views when the hearing resumes today.

Meanwhile, wives of the jailed workers gave their husbands' colleagues a bitter reception as they started work yesterday for the first time in 14 weeks.

The wives were among about 150 pickets who gathered to chant and jeer as hundreds of the 1,100 men laid off during the sit-in returned to work.

Trade union leaders had called for a mass picket, but the 150, made up mainly of students, local unemployed people, miners and other outside groups, had little effect on men arriving for work



WPC Tricia Bignold of the Metropolitan Police, and Javelin, with the mounted branch's new hat. Worn by both sexes, it will enable women police riders to attend football matches because it is reinforced. (Photograph: Bill Warhurst)

Tory chairman challenges Runcie: 'confront truth'

Continued from page one

There is no point in not facing the truth in the miners' strike, which is the basis of much of the argument which has taken place but the truth we have to confront is that if you keep open uneconomic pits you deny jobs to those who could otherwise have them, not only in the mines, but in the industries which depend on the coal and electricity produced."

Several Conservative MPs reacted with hostility to yesterday's remarks by Dr Runcie. He was called mindless, a muddled old man, naive and foolish, and accused of peddling "Scargillism" (Clifford Longley writes).

Mr Nicholas Fairbairn, (Perth and Kinross), a former Solicitor General for Scotland, said the archbishop should have a penance. He said he "understood the difficulty the archbishop has in finding the truth", a reference to Dr Runcie's remark in the interview that the

facts of situations, such as in the miners' dispute, were not easy for outsiders to discover. "Dr Runcie should read the New Testament to see how Christ avoided making political judgments."

The archbishop should condemn the brutalism of violence, threats and blackmail without which a huge majority of miners would be working and a huge majority of policemen would be at home," Mr Fairbairn said.

Mr Anthony Beaumont Dark (Birmingham, Selly Oak), said "mindless comments from the archbishop can only make a bad situation much worse". He said prelates lived in an entirely different world "from the rest of us", and that was why their churches remained empty.

Mr Terry Dicks (Hayes and Harlington), said the archbishop should preach Christianity instead of Scargillism, and "maybe his churches would have more people sitting in them".

Mr Tony Marlow (Northampton North), described the future of the Church of England as bleak as long as it was led by "muddled old men". Political disputes should be left to Parliament until the bishops had resolved their own differences about the Virgin Birth. The Bishop of Durham, the Rt Rev David Jenkins, has been attacked for his interpretations of Christian doctrine, including the Virgin Birth.

Mr Edward Du Cann (Taunton), called the archbishop's remarks "naive and foolish", adding: "I don't believe these prominent churchmen have ever had to manage a business or negotiate with trade unions."

In the wake of Dr Runcie's sharp challenge to the Government, the Bishop of Durham accused the Government of being responsible for the "Scargill phenomenon".

It was Dr Jenkins' latest contribution to the public correspondence to the public, conducted with the Secretary of

State for Energy. He asked, of Mr Arthur Scargill, "Why does he get away with it?" and said that he did not believe the working class wanted a left-wing Bolshevik-type revolution.

"There would not be even a glimmer of a suggestion that they were, if many of them were not feeling themselves pushed into helplessness and hopelessness - and above all, that they were being ignored."

Mr Walker had released the text of his latest letter to the bishop on Saturday. Yesterday he did not join the chorus of Conservative criticism of the archbishop, saying only that "as a good Anglican" he would study Dr Runcie's words.

The archbishop refused to make any further comment yesterday, letting it be known through his chaplain, the Rev. John Withbridge, that he "wanted his words to sink in" before saying more. He was keeping engagements in Bristol, and the Bishop of Bristol, the Rt. Rev.

John Tinsley, made a statement expressing his endorsement of Dr Runcie's line.

He said the interview was not intended as an attack on the government, but added: "It seems to me of if the cap fits, wear it."

The Bishop of Durham, in his letter to Mr Walker, said he was quite ready to deplore Mr Scargill's refusal to hold a ballot, and his readiness to organize intimidation which breaks out into wider violence".

Mr Scargill was apparently attached to a Stalinist type of Marxism. He said as a Christian bishop he was obliged to ask searching questions about the causes of violence, even at the risk of being accused of bias. Intransigent opponents could be undermined by a readiness to compromise, he added. He suggested their correspondence be brought to an end, to allow "intensive negotiations out of the public eye".

Dissidents urged to leave consulate

From Michael Hornsby
Durban

Britain last night sharply stepped up pressure on the three South African anti-apartheid campaigners still sheltering in its consulate here to give themselves up to the police after the South African Supreme Court ruled yesterday that they could lawfully be detained without trial.

Mr Simon Davey, the consul, read out a message from the Foreign Office to the three men, Mr Archie Gumede, Mr Billy Nair and Mr Paul David, strongly advising them to leave and telling them that their continued stay served no useful purpose.

• LONDON: A Foreign Office spokesman was at pains to point out later that the British position remained unchanged and that the men would not be made to leave against their will. (Our Diplomatic Correspondent writes).

But this is bound to increase criticism of the Government from those who feel it should have intervened more strongly.

Archbishop Trevor Huddleston, President of the Anti-Apartheid Movement, said last night that he would be seeking an explanation from the Foreign Office. Any pressure under the circumstances was "wholly unacceptable" he said.

Appeal plan, page 8

Letter from Paris Season of fear as la chasse begins

It is a brave man who tries to muzzle the Frenchman's assumed right to *la chasse* - one of the nation's favourite pastimes. As the game shooting season opened at the weekend in the northern half of the country, one man did try to paid for it with his life.

Cosimo Lipariti was sitting in his garden in the Var (in the south the season opens a month earlier) on Saturday afternoon, playing cards with three women friends, when he saw two hunters walking up the path. They had evidently ignored the sign at the entrance to his property and telling them that their continued stay served no useful purpose.

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Just over three weeks remain to enter the first editorial awards for the UK computer press, with prizes worth more than £7,000, in recognition of the growing importance of British computer journalism.

A team of judges from national journalism and the computer industry will adjudicate. Their aim will be to establish standards of excellence within this rapidly growing segment of the specialised press. The awards will be made at a dinner at Claridges.

The five categories and the awards are:

- Computer Journalist of the Year (News); an HP110 Portable computer, a Thinkjet printer, and an inscribed plaque.
- Computer Journalist of the Year (Features); an HP110 Portable computer, a Thinkjet printer, and an inscribed plaque.
- Computer Photographer of the Year; £1,000 worth of photographic equipment (the photographer's choice) and an inscribed plaque.
- Computer Journalist of the Year; an inscribed trophy to the editor and a case of champagne.
- Best Designed Journal of the Year; an inscribed trophy to the nominee of the Editor and a case of champagne.

The 1984 competition is open to British professional journalists and photographers whose work appears in any UK specialist publication that features technology or computing subjects.

Entries for 1984 must have been published between January 1 and October 31 1984. They may be submitted in two ways. Editors may nominate journalists on their staff, or journalists (including freelances) may submit entries for themselves, providing the names and entry details are submitted.

Entries must be submitted by October 31, 1984. Entry forms, brochures and rules and regulations for the competition can be obtained from:

UK Computer Press Awards organizer,
Horsley Associates,
20/22 Craven Road,
London W2 3PX.

For more information, please contact Roger Payne, Hewlett-Packard on 01442 424898; or Horsley Associates on 01-402 3347.

UK Computer Press Awards

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Workshop - wiretap worries: Page 38

COMPUTER HORIZONS

By MATTHEW MAY

The teacher's disaster: Page 40

School reports on the new Mr Chips: can do better

A certain amount of hyperbole is talked about British efforts to get computers into the classroom.

Computer boffins thump one another on the back and declare that Britain has a more democratic approach than the French, a more intelligent one than the American, that we are in short, leading the world when it comes to computers in education.

There may be some justification for the flag-waving but the hype ignores the real difficulties caused by the speed of change and by the way in which the English and Welsh education system is organised. Microcomputers have been introduced into schools with very little, if any, research having been done on their impact. A report produced for the Economic and Social Research Council calls this "theoretical impoverishment".

Written by Morley Sage, director of the computing service at Southampton University, and David Smith, it says that almost all the activity to date has been characterized by "innovation without research". They add: "A great wealth of expertise has been amassed within the teaching profession, but the bulk of it is not supported by a systematic information base or by any depth of theoretical understanding. It must indeed be observed that this deficiency is not widely recognised within the teaching profession in the United Kingdom, and less tendency on the part of practitioners to dismiss theoretical considerations as irrele-

vant to classroom practice".

At the same time they were far from impressed with what they called "the productivity" of this American effort. Commenting disapprovingly that the computer had reawakened the programmed learning movement in the US, they say that Americans were more interested in how the computer could be used to improve children's standardized test scores than in exploring how

THE WEEK

By Lucy Hodges

Education correspondent

the computer could change and improve the way in which children learn.

None of this information will come as much of a surprise to practitioners in the field. Modern technology can be used as easily to turn the clock back as to advance it. The British like to think they are not testing children mindlessly but enabling them to be stretched. The experts writing software for the Microelectronics in Education

Programme, for example, would certainly think of themselves as advanced in this way. The ESRC report questions this.

The continuing absence of a theoretical rationale for the design and implementation of IT-based educational materials and learning environments has led to a situation where much currently available courseware is based on naive concepts of the process of learning and the organization of knowledge. For the most part (there are important exceptions), the production of educational materials remains a "cottage industry", devoid of an adequate design base.

In stronger language the report adds that Britain cannot afford to spend centuries or even decades groping blindly for the key to effective educational use of computers. It cannot afford it because people must be able to use the new technology properly. But in addition Britain should be capitalising on the export potential of the micro.

Morley Sage makes no secret of his desire to see a major export drive involving the manufacture and sale of software for edu-

cational use. He believes Britain should exploit its impressive educational reputation to produce distance learning materials for, for example, the Third World market. If it does not, the French and Americans will step in.

Underlying his criticism is a major complaint about the organisation of the education system whereby responsibility for what is taught and how has rested in practice with the individual teacher in his or her classroom. This has meant it has been difficult to effect change, particularly on any concerted basis.

The Microelectronics in Education Programme, established by the Government to produce software, reflects this devolution, and has gone about its business through a network of regional centres. It maintains that local effort and individual initiative is more important and ultimately more productive than a central programme.

Although this desire for a central initiative is likely to remain a dream, the recommendation for research to study the impact of new technology on the classroom has already borne fruit. The ESRC has agreed to appoint a coordinator whose job will be to stimulate research on the subject.

Microelectronics in Education, by Morley Sage and David J. Smith, £2 from the Social Science Research Council.

How male chauvinists still rule - not OK

• Celia Kemsley sees male domination lurking among the terminals

A lot of investment is going into an area of information technology because most men, will not, it seems to me, learn to use a keyboard. They are therefore not getting the maximum benefit from a computer so they demand voice recognition.

As a marketing consultant I accept that "What makes my blood boil is the sheer arrogance of the hypothesis".

The male manager has always exploited female labour but such exploitation is now hampering his standard of work and under the guise of releasing women from service positions, is demanding computer voice recognition.

A computer on the desk and immediately available is a marvellous management tool and one which gives the user the edge over his rivals. I know, I use one. But, of course, I am a woman and can be expected to do my own typing. Will anyone admit that I have a better chance of doing my job well? I can feed my thoughts straight into a computer: they do not have to pass through someone else and I can do it whenever I wish.

We are at such an early stage in the development of information technology that this bolstering of the male ego should not feature. Computers should certainly be made as easy to use as a telephone, by which you do not have to read 10 manuals and learn new skills, but I dispute the amount of effort which is going into voice recognition when the computer is still so primitive. It is like the motor car industry developing the heated rear window before the windscreen wipers; useful, but irrelevant at present.

There is one great drawback to computerization which affects all users. There is no way of storing incoming information, such as documents, letters and telexes. Could someone somewhere direct their energies into document acceptance?

Work is being done but there is little publicity and it seems to be of low priority. Of course, it is so not publicity orientated.

A magic eye toll for inner city drivers

By Mark Stone

Faced with the world's highest traffic density and at its wits end with conventional remedies, Hongkong's transportation planners have reached into the space age and come up with a unique solution to their problems. They plan to discourage the use of private cars by electronically imposing tolls on motorists who use main roads during peak hours.

Using a system known as Electronic Road Pricing (ERP), all private cars will be fitted with tamper-proof electronic number plates linked to a central computer. Electronic loops will be embedded at various places on busy roads to record and transmit to the computer the registration number, type of car, date and time as each car passes.

A spokesman said: "Because nothing like ERP has ever been tried anywhere else, a pilot scheme costing £3.62 million is to be undertaken before the whole scheme gets the go-ahead to start in 1987. Apart from discouraging motorists from congested areas in peak periods, it will be a boon to our police enabling them to locate stolen cars and vehicles used for committing crimes".

The Hongkong government

out monthly and it is estimated that, at current levels of usage, the system will cost car owners about £27.50 a month.

The cost to the government will be in the region of about £36 million and critics have attacked the plan as a waste of money, but Alan Scott, secretary of transport, says it is the only way to solve Hongkong's chaotic traffic problems. Traffic congestion is a major problem with a traffic density of 270 vehicles a mile.

One of the oldest forms of land transportation in Hongkong is the 80-year-old, clanking and grinding double-deck tramway system carrying 366,000 passengers a day over 19 miles of track. Built of aged teak and marine plywood and aluminium panels, each part of the tram is hand-crafted machine components from the UK, Australia and China.

Currently several international consultancies are conducting a series of transportation studies on the future travel demands created by

vast new towns that are springing up in the New Territories and electronics and computers play a large part in their deliberations, said a transportation spokesman.

In addition to ERP the colony is to spend millions of Hongkong dollars to introduce the world's most advanced computerised traffic light system.

ERP will affect the commuter and the small car owner - the extra £30 a year will "hopefully make them change to other methods of transport", said an official.

This new law on city motorising comes in addition to the moves of the last two years when the authorities doubled the registration tax for private vehicles, trebled the annual licence fees and raised the duty on petrol. The number of new private car licences dropped by 6 per cent last year compared with a growth of 11 per cent in 1982.



Veterans of the bumpy ride: Hongkong's 80-year-old trams are due for renewal

'...extraordinary value for money' '...one of the most important microcomputers ever'

YOU (Mail on Sunday)

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- * Includes four software packages: word processing, spreadsheet, database and graphics.
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- * Includes hard-backed, ring-bound Users Guide.
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- * Fast, powerful 32-bit processor architecture: allows windowing (several displays in the same screen) and multi-tasking (several tasks at the same time).
- * Eleven input/output ports including two RS-232-C ports for printer and modem.
- * Networking capability - communications between a number of QL computers.
- * Use with monitor or domestic TV.
- * Measures 476mm x 137mm x 45mm and weighs 1.48kg.

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Something of a breakthrough: the new personal memory bank

By David Sanger
New York - In the world of computers, appetites are insatiable. No matter how fast the latest machine, computer users are always looking for one that can halve the time it takes to crunch a football field full of numbers. And no matter how big a computer's internal memory, someone is soon clamouring for more space - to accommodate more data or to run bigger, more complicated programs.

So far those two factors - processing speed and memory size - have distinguished the powers of giant mainframe and minicomputer systems from the personal computers that have taken over the nation's desktops. Now the differences are fading quickly. A few generation of microprocessors, the thinking part of a personal computer, has begun to appear on the market with powers that rival those of much larger machines. Those chips are, in turn, making it possible for computer researchers to begin to crack the memory barrier, primarily by making new use of a 20-year-old technology called Virtual Memory.

Virtual Memory can be envisioned as a process of electronic sleight of hand. It creates a kind of mirage, one that fools a computer into thinking that it has far more memory capacity than it does. In reality, with a combination of hardware and ingenious programming, Virtual Memory systems change the way a computer defines the dimensions of its own internal memory. The result is that the guppie can swallow the whale - the personal computer can run giant-size programs that already provide hearty fare for minis and mainframes.

The possibilities are tremendous, reports Tom McConnell, computer systems manager of the engineering centre of Mellon Institute, a division of Carnegie-Mellon University. Until recently, Virtual Memory technology has been enormously expensive but these days we are talking about spending \$1,000 for a set of chips far more powerful than were used on the onboard computers on the Apollo spacecraft that went to the moon.

Adding more memory is

feasible, but expensive. The Virtual Memory system circumvents the need for more memory by eliminating the distinction between the computer's internal memory and the disc drive. The way to envision it is to think about a big program cut up into a bunch of little segments. The computer looks for what segment it needs at any given time and puts it into memory, usually swapping it for another segment of that program that it no longer needs. Thus, the computer sees its disc drive as an extension of its own memory.

The concept goes back to the 1960s, when Honeywell, IBM, and other manufacturers first sought to overcome the limits of their own mainframes. It first became popular in 1972, when IBM incorporated it in its System-370.

Already, some microcomputer systems, although usually the more expensive ones, make use of the technique. A version of the System-370 Virtual Memory system for its new personal computer the "AT" the end of September but surprised the industry by announcing a series of business application programs instead.

Digital Equipment Corporation's Microvax, for example, runs a Virtual Memory system nearly identical to the type designed for the larger Vax minicomputers.

But there are trade-offs. The big one is speed - the Microvax runs at about 30 per cent of the speed of the bigger system, said Stephen Jekins, a digital official, adding: "But then again it costs \$10,000, not \$100,000. Most of the problems have to do with a bottleneck in the transfer of information."

While Motorola, Intel and National Semiconductor are all now deeply engaged in what the industry calls "semiconductors" - making claims about superior specifications of the Virtual Memory features incorporated in their newest 32-bit chips - some microcomputer makers are more cautious. IBM, for example, was expected by some to announce a Virtual Memory system for its new personal computer the "AT" the end of September but surprised the industry by announcing a series of business application programs instead.

Software - tailor-made for the trade

By Alastair Guild
The National Computer Centre is soon to launch a scheme to help the computer industry tailor software to the requirements of individual trade associations. The centre is seeking trade and Nedo collaboration for the project which has already been the subject of an intensive government funded feasibility study.

"There are many packages on offer, but an individual retailer, wholesaler, distributor or has no means of assessing whether they meet his own requirements," explains Mr John Eary, a senior consultant with the NCC. "Most trade associations do not have that level of computer expertise either, and

few have taken the lead by having software specifically designed and available for their members."

The NCC proposes that a panel, made up of representatives from any trade association and external consultants, will identify the essential software houses to recommend products which meets those requirements.

Some software products may already be suitable but, if not, the panel may help software houses understand the requirements and make the appropriate program adjustment. Software houses could benefit from grants of up to 25 per cent from the Software Product Scheme in the development of suitable programs.

Individual trade association members will then use products specified by the panel. Software will be monitored and, if successful, will be endorsed by the association for use by members.

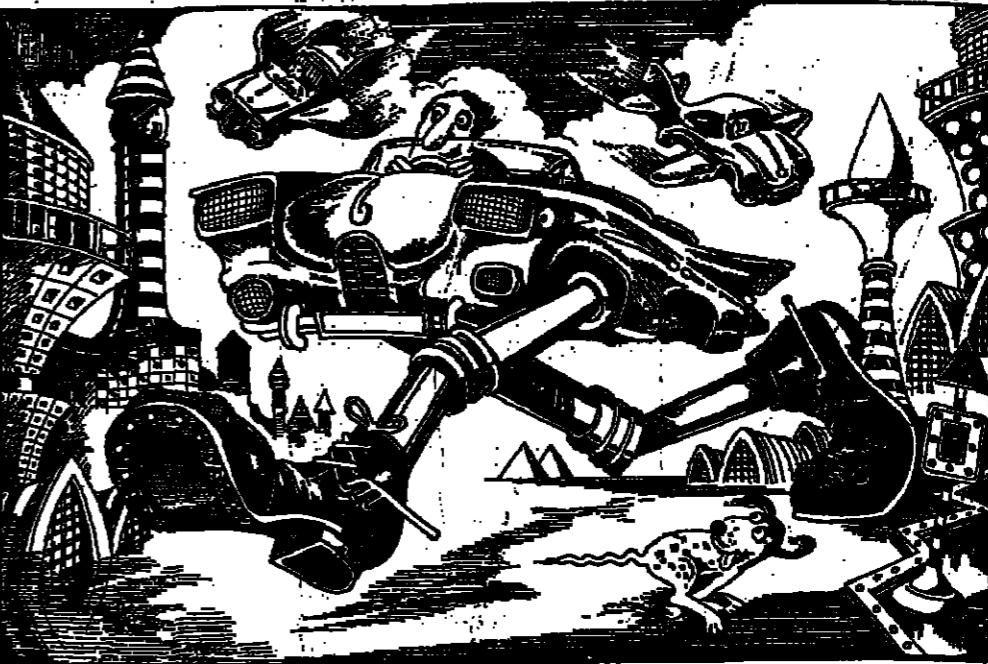
"This will clearly give considerable marketing advantage to any software house with an endorsement," says Mr Eary.

NCC plans to run two pilot trials of the scheme at a cost of £25,000. It hopes that the large High Street retailers which have already spent heavily in hardware and software, will share their experiences with the panel. The smaller chains which may have invested in computer technology some years ago may need advice on how to

change from a centralised minicomputer system to one which is micro-based.

"The scheme most obviously applies to the small retailer," says Mr Eary.

Mr Eary would like to see retailers from each trade association devise their own coding scheme, similar to that adopted by the National Pharmaceutical Association. The panel could also advise trade associations on how to develop a central database providing up to date commercial and technical information for retailers. This could be provided either in the form of a floppy disc dispatched to the retailer or via a link up using a Prestel terminal.



A game that could sweep away the dinosaur

By Chris Naylor

My own run of the pestology game takes me back, initially, to 1965 when I first set eyes on my first computer, an Elliot 903.

It was a large beast, about the size of a substantial desk. It had, if memory serves me correctly, 16K of main memory and its input was on paper tape. The price was rumoured to be around £25,000 and, it was said, it was so advanced that the TSR2 relied on onboard versions of this beast to control its revolutionary, world-beating, terrain-following radar (into, as it turned out, oblivion, but that is beside the point).

What is to the point is that the first task I was shown which this monster could perform was to print out automatically the numbers one to 20 by using a wonderfully simple piece of program code called FOR . . .

NEXT loop. For the language this machine used was Algol 60 (invented 1960) and which, if shown to today's schoolchildren, would be instantly recognisable as a kind of structured Basic. In fact, in the world of computer developments there may be a FOR, but there appears, as yet, to be no NEXT and, as every schoolboy knows, under those circumstances progress grinds to a rapid halt.

Today's micros are without doubt bigger, faster, cheaper and easier to use than those machines of nearly 20 years ago - but, inside their sleek cases, what has really changed? Cassette tape has replaced paper tape, floppy discs have replaced hard discs, chips have replaced transistors - but the same Von Neumann architecture remains and, with it, the very principles on which these machines operate. And there is good reason for remaining - simply because we know it and understand it and it works.

But play futurology and all of this will be swept away as radical new architectures replace forever the Von Neumann dinosaur. The fifth generation machines will see to that. Or it will if nobody plays pestology. For the pestologists, searching their memories, are still trying to find the second, third and fourth generation machines. True, there were machines described in such terms - but they referred to changes in the technology used to implement the Von Neumann architecture - from valves, through transistors, through integrated circuits, to LSI and VLSI. But at no stage did the machine do anything that was conceptually different from what it had done before.

Instead, what has happened is that the machines have been gradually, and sometimes rapidly, developed in such a way that the technology used in their construction has enabled the most to be made out of existing theories. They have enabled us

Plans to provide a standard Basic

By Iain Dawson

For several years, Basic has been the dominant programming language for microcomputers, despite a number of glaring deficiencies. Prominent among these is the number of different dialects in existence. A program written in one computer's variety of Basic is highly unlikely to run on a different manufacturer's system.

The latest in a long line of companies hoping to impose a standard version on this disordered market is True Basic, an association of the two creators of the original Basic, John Kemeny and Thomas Kurtz.

Buy a personal computer and Basic is almost certain to be thrown in. The language is popular with computer makers because of its superficial resemblance to English, but this popularity has brought about one of its biggest limitations. Each manufacturer who has jumped on to the microcomputer bandwagon has put a slightly different version of Basic on to his machine to cater for its particular idiosyncrasies.

The unique feature of True Basic (the product is confusingly named after the com-

pany) is that it allows programs written in it to be transported from machine to machine without alteration of the code.

The primary difficulty in trying to produce a standard language for computers of different hardware specifications is that each machine has its own way of generating graphics.

Some machines can draw in two colours, some in sixteen, and each can display a different degree of detail on the screen.

True Basic has tackled the problem by giving the compiler the ability to scale graphics to fit the display characteristics of whatever machine it is running on.

The first computer to boast the option of True Basic should be the IBM PC, when the language comes to this country in late November.

A likely target for sales is the higher education market. Computers powerful enough to meet True Basic's demands are far from cheap, typically costing between £1,000 and £2,000, so the grip of BBC Basic in the lower echelons of the education system is unlikely to be weakened.

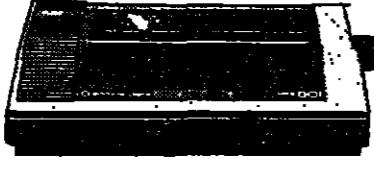
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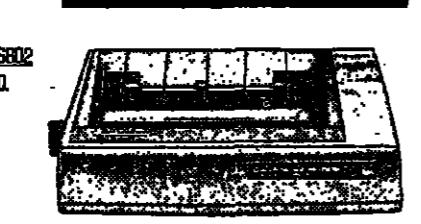
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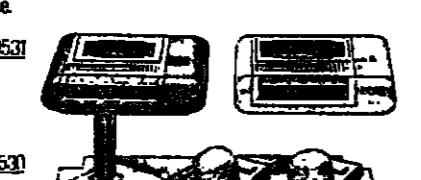
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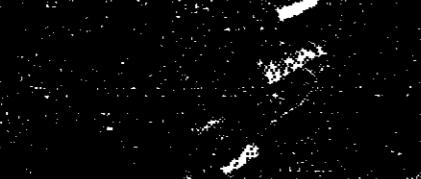
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COMMODORE

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People/Jim Thornton

New tech with a traditional approach

By Roger Woolough

When City of London builders Ashby & Horner turned to computers, it may have seemed like the end of a traditional way of life stretching back to the eighteenth century. The reverse was true. Jim Thornton persuaded his co-directors that it was only by using computers that the company could preserve the quality of workmanship on which it prides itself.

"We want to hold on to the traditional values", Mr Thornton explained. "But we are being squeezed by low margins. We started to ask whether there was anything the computer could do to help us."

After only a few months, Thornton is convinced that it can. "Before, everything was bit seat-of-the-pants", he said. "Now we can see where our priorities are and whether we are succeeding or failing."

But introducing computers to Ashby & Horner was no easy task. The company was founded around the time of the Great Fire, and formally established in 1740. The board had to be persuaded that tradition could be combined with high technology. "Most of them had been in the business a long time", Mr Thornton said wryly.

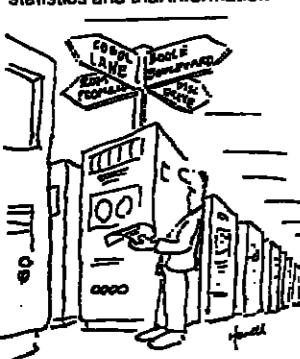
Much of the company's work is in the City, where it specializes in the restoration of fine buildings. Severe problems had been caused by the recession. The building trade had become rife with the "claims game", in which business is won by a low initial price, only to be bumped up by additional claims so as to make a profit.

Insurance for micro repairs

A safety-net for owners of ailing home micros is being offered by the newly launched Micro Repair Club. Offering a repair-guarantee package, which will give service when the normal period of warranty expires, the insurance element is being underwritten by Domestic and General Insurance, and the servicing is being undertaken by the Thorn EMI company. Computeraid, who are using the contract to take up the slack in their workshops. Although the insurance, costing £25 per annum, only covers the computer console for faults, the club claims that it will look favourably on owners of micros and other micro-hardware such as plotters, printers, tapes and disc drives, very necessary with the increasing number of machines in the sub-£500 market supplied with built-in hardware. In addition to the domestic user, a special deal for educational establishments is available, with the normal £25 for the first machine, and subsequent payments of £20 for additional machines.

Nevada network

Nevada is to become the first state in the US to computerize its entire judicial system. A state-wide network of micro computer systems is being installed which will include most of the civil and criminal courts and the State Supreme Court. Due to be completed in 1986, the network will be essentially a case-management system that will eliminate manual filing and thereby greatly reduce the cost of record keeping and retrieval. A pilot system already in use records each case and helps track relevant documents, court hearings and even individuals. Nevada court administrators say it quickly answers 90 per cent of all questions about any particular case, and allows instant call-up of statistics and trial information.



Trace of Japan

After a recent report here that a Brazilian telecommunications engineer had invented a device to catch telephone callers, writes Mark Stoddart Mitaka City, a suburb near Tokyo, is to use the same methods for catching obscene phone callers, kidnappers and blackmailers! The caller's number will be displayed on the victim's telephone, which will also have a button to allow the recipient of the call to call the police while the conversation is still continuing. Five hundred people in Mitaka City have been chosen as guinea pigs for a pilot testing of the equipment from the end of October.

Another "wonder" from the Japanese is a phone linked to a sketch-pad on which anything one writes comes out at the other end aimed at businessmen and housewives doing shopping from their homes. A telephone spokesman explained: "The basis of these phones is the widespread switch from conventional analogue telephone transmission to the more complex digital signals. These signals will be carried over regular copper wires to many of the people in Mitaka City, using a newly-developed open door to convert them from a analogue form. Business subscribers will have the new optical fibres whose narrow threads can carry much more traffic than any copper wires."



Assessing priorities with computerization: Jim (left) and Denis Thornton, and Anthony Harvey

"This goes against all that Ashby & Horner wants to stand for", Mr Thornton commented. "We have a reputation for quality, but our price is the market price. We must give good value for money."

This is where computers play a part. They started to creep into the company a couple of years ago, but by individual initiative rather than deliberate policy.

Anthony Harvey, the group financial director, was so convinced of the need for the technology that he spent his own money on an Osborne to show what could be done. The group marketing manager, Dennis Thornton, was another believer. He persuaded the company to invest in a word

processor.

Mr Thornton said: "Within six months they all wanted one". He and his two fellow enthusiasts pointed out that for the same money it was possible to buy a microcomputer, which could do more. It took 12 months for their view to be accepted.

Basically, the scheme that was eventually adopted uses the

Hornet software from Claremont Controls to monitor progress and manage budgets with the ICL Mentor package and Sorcim's SuperCalc spreadsheet.

The aim is to determine such things as lead-in times, delivery times for the material, the time required to get quotations before placing an order, any detailed drawings needed and a reasonable time for them to be approved by the architect.

Jim Thornton's fears about possible lack of cooperation from people on site were unfounded.

And he believes that there is much more benefit to come in the future. "Now that we have shown what can be done, we are looking at wider uses of computing," he says.

By Alastair Guild

The average advocate practising at the Scottish Bar waits for a year for payment. Junior counsel may have to wait even longer. Such delays, caused almost entirely by the complex procedures for collection of fees, should soon be a thing of the past.

There are 180,000 cases in the Scottish courts at present and 180 practising advocates. The size of the Bar has doubled in the last 10 years. The difficulties in keeping track of which counsel is due how much for what work has already overloaded the advocates' first computer, a digital PDP 11/34 installed in 1981. Consideration is now being given to the installation of a Digital Equipment VAX by the end of 1984 to combat the growing congestion.

In England, each chamber looks after such management problems for its own members. Since its foundation in 1532, the faculty of Advocates has worked for the interests of the entire Scottish Bar. Faculty Services was formed in 1971 to provide secretarial, management and accounting services on a commercial basis.

"The complexities of fee collection," said Mr John Macpherson, the company's chief executive, "make the software for the advocates' system quite different from the standard commercial invoicing and debt collection programs."

"We never know, for

example, how far a case is going

in the courts and therefore when all the fees concerned are rendered and due. In addition, a different counsel may be involved in the case on its passage through the courts."

There is also an enormous range of cases before the courts. Some may be legally aided, some not. Fees may be payable when rendered or, by agreement, deferred until the case is completed.

And, because there can be 20 or 30 different stages, it is not always obvious which conclusion is reached and which solicitor should be settled. The whole matter may lie dormant indefinitely if the instructing solicitor does not take positive steps to settle the fee note when he receives it.

Some cases entered the courts in the mid-1970s and are still current. The basis of fees rapidly loses meaning after that length of time.

It is now being proposed that each solicitor will receive monthly computer-printed listings of cases where fees are payable immediately. Cases will be automatically broken down according to whether they are legally aided or not, speculative or not. The printout, which will also indicate how long an account has been overdue, will be produced in duplicate. This will enable the solicitor to add his comments on the progress of settlement.

It should take no longer than three months from the date that fees become payable for a solicitor to obtain reimbursement of the elements of their practice are.

ment from a client and settle, explains Mr Macpherson. After this, an account will become overdue and subject to increasingly forceful reminders culminating in an automatic reference to the Fees Panel after a further three months.

When a case has lain dormant for a year, the computer will automatically provide details on that case, possible in the form of a letter to the instructing solicitor. Where a case has been going on for a long time, the new systems will help in the collection of interim payment of fees.

The automated process should remove the need for advocates to maintain their own surveillance of outstanding fees or to ask for action in pursuit of slow payers.

Several solicitors have requested "look-up" access to the advocates' computer via the telephone lines. This would help solicitors keep their clients up to date with the progress and costs of a case. "All must agree conditions of access," Mr Macpherson commented. "We must also be careful about costing because such on-line access will take up considerable computer time."

There is the possibility that on-line access will be made available to advocates with their own computer terminals. Advocates use computers at present to keep their own credit control developing and to see how profitable different elements of their practice are.



Most software companies assume you look like this

There are plenty of software packages around to help control businesses.

Most of them do some of the things you require very well indeed.

The trouble is, different discs for different jobs can be rather a handful.

You need one for word processing, then another to display spreadsheets.

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just profitability, juggle with inflation, then put the answers in a letter and send it to addresses taken from the database.

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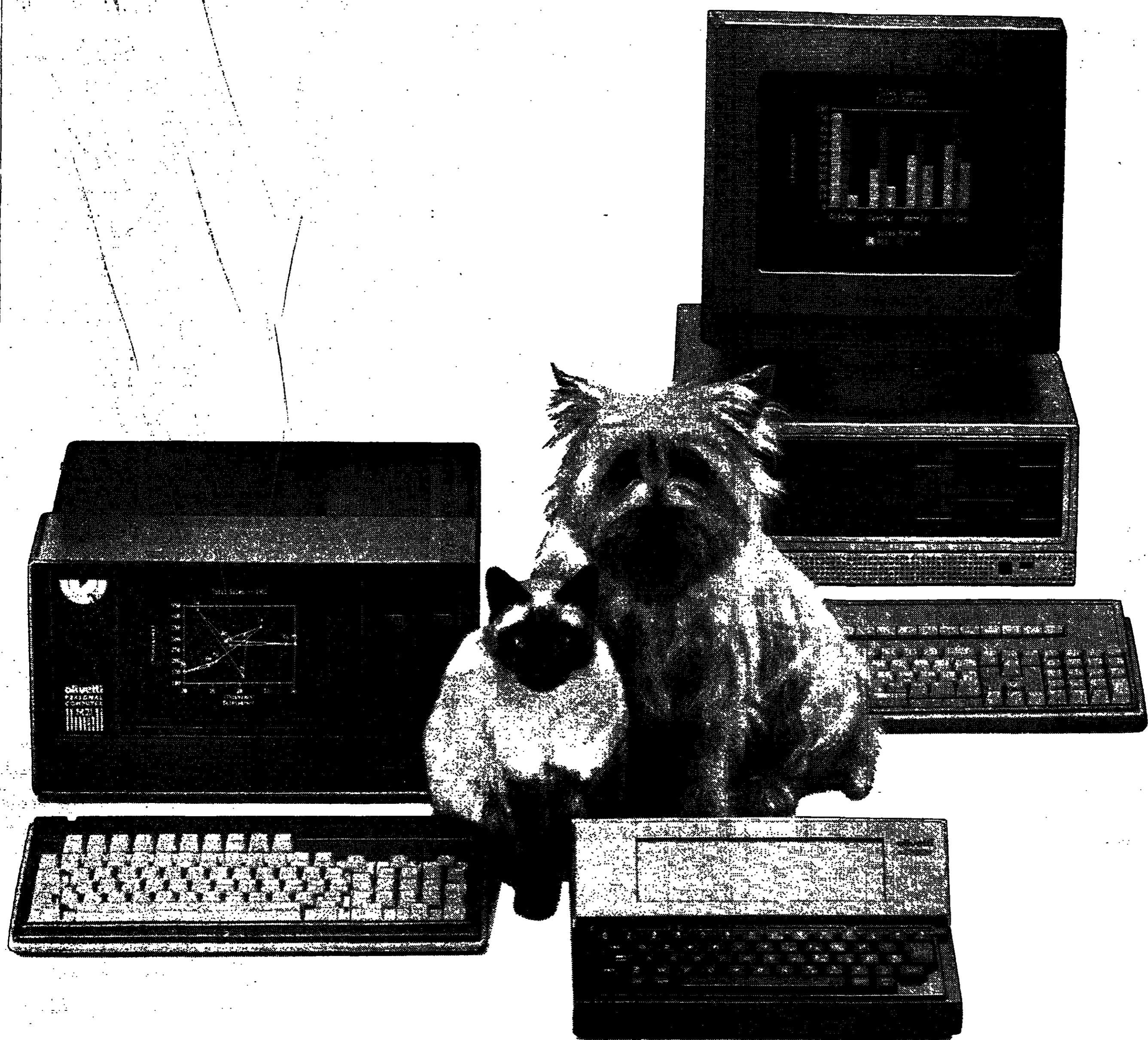
What is more, with add-in applications, Symphony can grow with you, so there are no limits to its uses.

If, however, your needs are simpler, you can choose Lotus 1-2-3. It handles most office requirements (spreadsheet, graphics and data-base) on, of course, one disc.

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For further information on Symphony and Lotus 1-2-3 (still the biggest selling software package in the world) call Teledata on 01-200 0200. **Lotus** 1-2-3 and Symphony.

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The £14m plan to speed up PAYE

By Frank Brown

Between now and the end of 1986, an average of one Inland Revenue district office a day will be connected to British Telecom's national digital network, as part of the plan to modernise Pay As You Earn operations.

The network, which itself is currently being expanded, is the backbone of the computerization of PAYE (COP) project by the Inland Revenue.

By the of 1986, nearly 800 telecommunications circuits dedicated to PAYE operations, will provide direct computer-to-computer and computer-to-district office links between 600 district tax offices, 11 regional processing centres, a national development centre at Telford, and other Inland Revenue mainframe computers around the country.

The next regional centre to be linked - Peterborough - will join the network in January 1985, with the others following at nine-weekly intervals.

According to British Telecom, its digital services give the Inland Revenue top-level security of data transmission, as well as transmission rates of up to 48,000 bits per second between processing centres. They can carry speech and data at the same time and allow calls to be routed through alternative channels if a circuit fails.

Digital transmission, the use of rapid on-off pulses, is cheaper, faster and more efficient than conventional analogue transmission.

The entire COP package, for example, will cost £14m over the next 13 years - the Inland Revenue's accounting period - compared with £21m for a comparable analogue system over the same period.

● This week Workshop looks at the threat to computer systems from wire tapping, the problems of changing tasks on a micro, electronic services for high quality reports, the power of personal computers, the validity of spreadsheet forecasts and the storage life of magnetic tape.

Question: In checking on the security of our computer systems I have been advised to regard "wire-tapping" as a serious threat and I am wondering if the risk of this happening here in the UK is very high or very low. Am I being scared into examining an unlikely event?

Answer: There is hard evidence that wire-taps have been used in the UK to achieve successful frauds. However, the whole purpose of a security check is to place a set of business practices as complete a context as is possible. Does your organisation do large deals at short notice, which can be instigated by a series of telephone calls? If so then you may well be at risk.

Longer term risks of fixed wire-taps are much less likely and periodic checks can be made to ensure against many types of fraudulent practice.

Though I am impressed by the different jobs being done by computers in our firm I am dismayed by the difficulty of swapping from one task to another. Can this changeover be made slicker?

The newer forms of software which are designed specifically for office environments are slicker at task-to-task changes. The good news is that this appreciation of what is wanted to support practical office applications is not confined to the more expensive products.

Currently our organisation uses international courier services to despatch high quality reports to the Continent. Is there likely to be an electronic service to replace this considerable expenditure in the near future?

WORKSHOP

For instance, it is becoming commonplace to expect operators to want to interrupt a mainstream activity for a short period and to make a quick note of something and then to return to the main job in hand. This type of "notepad" feature can be squeezed on to many popular products and is becoming a standard item of supply for the best known names in the office equipment world.

If the issue at stake is the rise in importance of the personal computer, then the relevant answer is in the affirmative.

However, it is most likely that

learning that many others would like such a service.

The realistic best method of transmitting high quality text and graphics in bulk is still being debated. It does seem possible that this is a field for the use of Space satellites. Part of the problem faced by some organisations is the confidential delivery of bulky documents directly into the hands of intended recipients.

Is it true that personal computers will shortly be more powerful than most of the computers used currently for engineering tasks? My firm uses, for instance, Digital Equipment's VAX machines to serve its engineers.

If the issue at stake is the rise in importance of the personal computer, then the relevant answer is in the affirmative.

The unpleasant financial reality is that it is still expensive to combine personal computers in ways which effectively support the entire organisation.

In the last three years my colleagues have reversed their attitudes to forecasts produced from spreadsheet software. Whereas they used to argue about the value of these forecasts they will now accept them without much questioning. Am I right to be concerned at their enthusiasm?

Computer aided gullibility is nothing very new and should be resisted at all costs. A lot depends on the size and complexity of the models being built via the spreadsheet software and, of course, the business importance of the decisions made that may be based on them. Most spreadsheets do little to support the creator of a business model in elucidating the assumptions on which the model is founded. In the instance that relates to a large model there is also a danger that the effects of "rounding" in arithmetic operations can be poorly understood and not properly examined.

I am investigating the storage life of the magnetic tapes used to archive data from our firm's computer discs. I cannot obtain firm assurances that data so stored will be readable in seven years time.

The National Computing Centre can advise you about magnetic material archiving capabilities. As a rough guide it is sufficient to say that the key factor will probably rest with the reading process used with archived tapes. When tapes are read there will always be checks to tell you if errors have occurred. This simple message can be disheartening if a legal need to recover data has to be met.

Therefore, in such cases, it is necessary to use a reading method which actually corrects for errors as far as is possible. This involves writing some extra information at the time the files are created.

● **HEDLEY VOYSEY** will answer your questions - write to workshop, Computer Horizons, The Times, London WC1R 8EZ

Wire taps: why they could be a problem for your system

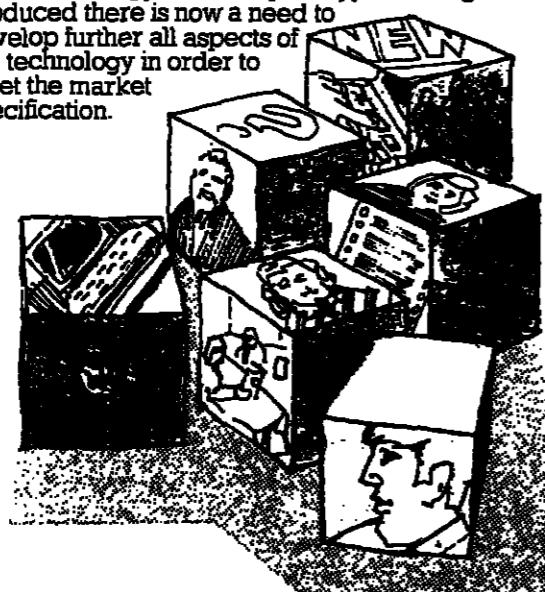


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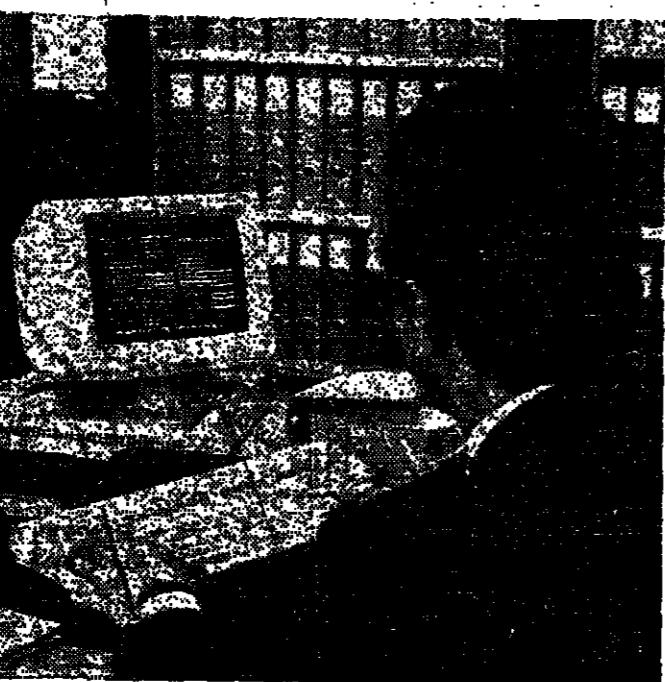
By Geoffrey Ellis

For any business, expansion brings its own problems, not least restricting staff levels to the minimum necessary to sustain growth.

A normal way of funding this growth is through increased profits, but for Dar Al-Maal Al Islami (KMD), a Geneva-based bank which works within the strict guidelines of Islamic banking - it is forbidden to charge interest to clients - economies in operation had to be found, leading it to embark on a comprehensive office automation scheme.

This was separated into three phases, the first was founded on secretarial training in word processing with each secretary being allocated their own terminal. This phase, lasting for two months, finished at the end of 1983.

Currently, the second phase brings in the use of a Local Area Network (LAN) which supports communication between all terminals in the building, as well as distributing standard software such as Lotus 123. By the middle of next year, the final phase should be well under way, with the system able to support international processing and telecommunications, as well as more sophisticated applications such as image processing, where a digitized image can be transmitted internationally, allowing for instance, instant signature veri-



At the keyboard with Arabic on screen

fication, an important factor in an organization whose branches and agencies are spread worldwide.

Initially the network system was founded because of a simple operating fault. Loading of the Arabic character set to the printer (a high priority task for the central processor) took over one minute, the processor holding back on other tasks while this was happening. With the natural impatience of operators, the tendency was to switch off and restart. When this was being done by several operators simultaneously, the entire system entered a state of near suspended animation.

A further addition from Wang, Arabic word processing gave the bank the ability to use a menu driven program in Arabic with shape analysis to assess the shape of the characters, each character needs only a single keystroke, unlike some other packages, which because of the complexity of the Arabic characters, demand multiple keys. DMI provided a test-bed

Few companies can escape the 'encore' curse

By Gef Wheelwright

They say lightning never strikes twice. It could also be that success in the microcomputer business strikes about as often. Almost every company in the business, from IBM to Atari, has suffered the "encore" curse. And when it hits, it hits badly as micro companies have had such huge growth rates that expectations for any new product are always extraordinary high.

The first micro company to have great "rags-to-riches" success, Apple Computer, was also the first to be cursed with poor sales on its second born machine: the Apple III. The Apple II software was not - yet it could not make use of the then growing number of Apple II expansion cards nor run all Apple II software.

People were still buying the II in such vast numbers that the III was largely an unsupported irrelevance - and it did not achieve anywhere near the success Apple had foreseen for it.

Atari also followed this pattern, although nowhere near as strongly. Flushed with the success of its games machines, Atari launched a series of home computers (the Atari 400 and 800) in early 1980 and achieved a moderate success with them. Trying to repeat even that moderate success with the new 600XL and 800XL home computers, however, was made almost impossible by a growing public perception of Atari as a "games machine", rather than a computer, company.

Since the sale of Atari to former Commodore chief Jack Tramiel, the poor "second string" Atari 600XL and 800XL computers have now become the loss leaders for the new, lean Atari.

The Osborne One portable computer was a runaway hit when it was first released and fuelled an amazing growth rate

in the US. But even Sinclair had problems repeating that success in the US.

Perhaps even more vulnerable to the "seconds" syndrome are software companies. Take Visicorp, for example, which made its fortune by selling more than 600,000 copies of the first spreadsheet program for the Apple II. The company has since been looking for a product which would follow Fisical's success - and despite the development of a sophisticated integrated software environment known as Visi, has not yet found it.

There have been two-time winners in the micro business, but they seem the exception rather than the rule. Sinclair Research, for instance, followed the success of its ZX-81 home computer with the ZX spectrum - but even Sinclair had problems repeating that success in the US.

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HTV, the ITV contractor for Wales and the West of England, has the following vacancies in the Computer Department based at its new television centre at Culverhouse Cross, Cardiff:

Analyst/Programmer

(Reference T1/399)

Must have a minimum of four years data processing experience, some of which must have involved using Cobol. Ideally, the person should be familiar with Honeywell mainframe computers, the GCOS 5/8 operating system and, in particular, the Honeywell Timesharing sub-system. A knowledge of Honeywell Level 6/DPS6 minicomputers and the GCOS 6 Mod 400 operating system would be an advantage but is not essential.

The prime responsibility of the successful applicant will be to advise and support the Sales operation, which uses a recently installed DPS 8 Model 47 to handle commercial air-time sales. Although the intention is to develop other applications in-house on this machine, including additional systems for our London office, most other project involvement will be in Cardiff using minicomputers.

The salary for this senior position will be circa £14,000 per annum.

Senior Programmer

(Reference T1/400)

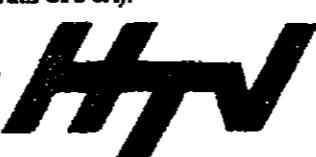
A minimum of four years programming experience is required, some of which must have been gained using Cobol. Ideally, the successful applicant should be familiar with Honeywell Level 6/DPS 6 hardware and the GCOS 6 Mod 400 operating system. Main responsibilities will be to maintain system software on three Honeywell minicomputers at our two sites in Cardiff, and to lead a small team of programmers who maintain and develop systems on the above equipment.

A knowledge of TPS 6 and Screenwrite would be an advantage but is not essential.

The salary for this position will be circa £12,500 per annum.

Suitably qualified applicants should write for an application form enclosing a self addressed envelope and quoting relevant reference to The Personnel Manager, HTV Limited, The Television Centre, Cardiff CF5 6XJ.

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Translations – at the push of a button



Robert Rook forecasts that 50 translators will be using his system by the end of the year.

By David Hewson
Foreign translation work, that traditional pin money profession followed by academics domiciled in garrets, is going high-tech.

Telecom Gold, British Telecom's electronic mail system, is being used by a new service designed to offer translators and companies who use them, the chance to avoid costly telexes, time-consuming waits for conventional postal deliveries, and the chore of tracking down the right job.

The London-based Textnet company gives users the chance to download electronically mail to be translated from Italian, Portuguese, Greek, French and German into English, and its founder, Mr Robert Rook, forecasts that around 50 translators will be working through the system by the end of the year.

Any company looking for a translator keys into Textnet through Telecom Gold, specifies the language he is interested in and is offered a list of potential translators and their locations. Pressing another button will give him a list of particular translators' qualifications, specialised areas, availability and technical equipment.

Textnet also has the ability to transfer text directly to typographers who will turn it into proofs for printing. For individual translators, who pay £100 per annum subscription, there is the added benefit of future access to international term databanks and foreign dictionaries.

Work processing and translation bureaux, and typesetting companies, are charged £200 per annum. Companies wishing to use the services must pay £75

if they are already using Telecom Gold, or £100 for Telecom Gold access and Textnet membership.

Mr Rook is the first to admit that individual translators are not people with bags of money to spend on high technology. "They don't have a great deal of money so most of them want to know whether they can use their existing equipment to access Textnet", he says.

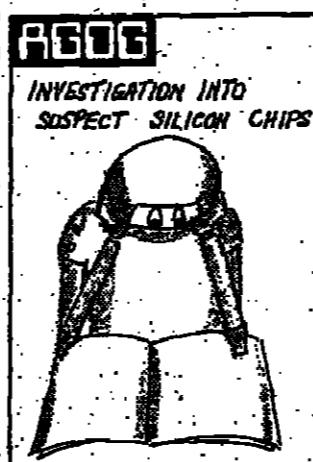
But basic systems can be relatively cheap. Mr Rook happily shuns a micro computer for much of the time and accesses Telecom Gold through a £250 communicating Brother typewriter, ripping the messages off a continuous roll paper holder at the back of the machine.

"The Brother's cheap and easy to move around", he says. "And it means we always have a paper record of everything." He is looking forward to a new Brother due soon which will have a 15K memory and the possibility of add-on disc drives. Many translators use inexpensive Tandy 100 computers.

The great problem in transmitting foreign languages is the use of different accents. British keyboards usually find it impossible to send a grave or an acute down the line. Textnet gets around this by adopting other little-used symbols in their place and agreeing a common table between users.

The company has developed software for the Tandy to make the translation at each end automatic.

But even it cannot cope with Japanese though the service will be offering to translate that soon.



A superb machine they say – then they blame you when it fails

Paul Davies, a schoolteacher and author tells a tale of woe about when he decided to be computerised

At 2.15pm the phone rang. The service manager of the importers of my printer told me "There's nothing wrong with your printer. It's the software that's faulty."

At 2.25pm the phone rang again. A man from software support at the importers told me: "There's nothing wrong with the equipment but is indicative of the software. The printer is at fault."

Those messages are typical of my experience of leasing a micro computer and a printer gets around this by adopting other little-used symbols in their place and agreeing a common table between users.

The company has developed software for the Tandy to make the translation at each end automatic.

I expected the change from typing to word-processing to be difficult. It has been a nightmare. If it could go wrong, it did. I even found out just as I had decided enough, was

enough that my bank had been paying my quarterly leasing standing orders monthly. That has nothing to do with the equipment but is indicative of the software that's faulty.

Eventually there was only one possible fault left to blame, for the malfunctioning equipment. That turned out to be the operator-use environment which I think means me. But I had done everything I was told to do, and had followed the instructions exactly. There was a spirited attempt once to complain that I was using an "embedded command". I replied that "embedded commands" were there to be used, and that, anyway, I had not used the one in question and heard no more of that.

I have learned much about the equipment. I now know, for example, that the mg micro computer has a superb keyboard, ideal for touch-typing. The facilities provided by the extra buttons are a very worthwhile feature – even if the touch buttons require brute force. The ability to use one heavy thump for changing correction modes speeds writing considerably. The small disks are robust and hold a great deal of information.

The VDU is attractive and easy to read but it cannot display 80 columns of letters properly.

Much is made of the overall design and appearance of the micros – with some justification. But details do let them down. For example, on my model the mains plug has been fitted upside down, obscuring the on/off switch, and adjusting the VDU angle is a two-person job.

I have used two word processing programs whose faults include standard settings which cannot be changed to suit the individual user's normal requirements, the lack of a pound sign and fractions on the standard format, and the inadequate manual are more than irritations. I rarely use continuous stationery, but every time I attempt to print something I have to change the setting to single sheets. A word processing manual which contains spelling errors and "command" characters, the wrong

way round does not inspire confidence. Nor does the fact that it is obviously written only for people with already have an intimate knowledge of the program.

The manual for the printer is even worse, however. Written in basic Japanese English, even where it does make sense, it is usually wrong.

Following the inadequate instructions for inserting the paper – which make no mention, for example, of where to position the paper – will actually ruin any paper inserted into the machine. The buttons on my machine never worked, the line feed stuttered and jolted and it always smudged. Since I was told my machine was perfect by the importers, I can only assume it was designed like this.

The manuals for the computer itself are full of cheery remarks saying how good they are but they are also badly written.

Incidentally, the other software packaged with the computer is fairly disastrous. The spreadsheet, for example, besides occasionally refusing to let me see files ever again, cannot in the long run supply actual print sums of money properly.

Whatever the strengths and weaknesses of the components, the system has never worked. I have struggled with the system a great deal, trying to make it work, but it has never printed anything properly.

I spent nearly two and a half months patiently trying to make the system print. Numerous phone calls, incessant letters, week and weeks without the equipment made no difference. Singlehandedly, if the importers and manufacturers were to be believed, I had completely baffled an entire generation of top minds. No-one else had had these difficulties. Yet no-one could deny the numerous faults and the fact that the system was never made to work by anyone.

I have learnt one further thing which might help people learning word processing and struggling with the vagaries of other "modern" technology, which almost works and almost does what people say it always does for everyone else. However bad things are, at the very least, you don't have to put up with what is laughingly called "software support."

When that inevitable decision day dawns

By Martin Banks

Many medium-size companies have great art now facing up to the decision they have been putting off for some time: how to computerise their operations. The choices that face them however grow ever more complex, apparently as an inverse function of the number of times manufacturers' advertisements tell that the answers are now simple.

Strangely it is the medium-size companies that have been worst served by the apparently all-embracing "rush" of information technology. The big companies have their mainframe computers and the small businesses their cheap and cheerful personal computer systems. The medium-size companies have had the mini-computer, but this has often proved to be an expensive and not always suitable alternative to carrying on managing with the traditional manual systems. Now these companies have a plethora of choices if they wish to computerise. The personal computer has grown up, there is still the minicomputer, and there are the brand new supermicrocomputers that seem to finally fill the gap between the other two types.

If the advertisements are to be believed, each and every one of these different categories will be exactly what the potential user is looking for. One installed there will be a million reasons, of course, why that particular choice was inappropriate in practice. These potential users now need to think long and hard about what they want from a computer for there will now be a system available to solve their problems, if they can define them properly.

Take the personal computer in all its guises, for example. It has for several years been the ideal workhorse for the small business where its tolerably reasonable performance and poor memory capacity have been sufficient for their minimal data processing requirements.

For the medium-size company, a single personal computer is an inadequate choice, even if it is one of the latest, 16-bit desk top machines. Certainly

such computers have great advantages, the main one being that they are ideal tools for individuals to work with. Though a company is made up of individuals, they have to be able to communicate to effectively work together. To be effective tools, therefore, the personal computers must also be able to easily communicate with each other.

This can be achieved in a variety of ways, but all of them have their drawbacks.

The main drawback of the minicomputer has always been cost. For some users, where the number of terminals required runs close to or into the hundreds, this causes no problem – a network of personal computers would probably cost the same. But for those companies looking for a system to serve, maybe a dozen staff with a centralized system, the minicomputer is just too expensive.

Until recently there used not to be a solution for the problems of such users. Now there is the Supermicrocomputer. These are an interesting measure of how technology is really advancing. In a physical package not that much bigger than a desktop micro they can pack comparable facilities to a smallish minicomputer. In memory and disc storage capacities they are the equal of many minicomputers, while in operation they can, in certain circumstances, provide a better performance.

The most interesting aspect of these supermicros is that they are generally following the software trend towards the Unix operating system already set in with the minicomputer. One of the key features of Unix is software portability, so there will soon be a wealth of applications programs available to any of these new machines.

This, it must be noted, was the facility given to many of the original personal computers by the CP/M operating system, which resulted in many of them (and the operating system itself) becoming extremely successful.

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